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AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT IS DISSOLVED

Elections for the Next Parliament of the Commonwealth Are to Take Place on December 13—Steps Leading to Dissolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria (Tuesday)—The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia has been dissolved and the elections for the next Parliament are to take place on December 13. Some time ago the Nationalist Government indicated its intention of taking the tide of Mr. Hughes' popularity at the flood, hoping that it would lead to a new term in office. An immediate appeal to the country was proposed and a referendum to amend the federal Constitution in order to grant the Commonwealth Government power to deal with profiteering. As previously shown in a review of the position for The Christian Science Monitor, the Combination Government which came back into power on a win-the-war policy lost prestige through its failure to effect a speedy settlement of the seamen's strike and as an apparently inevitable result of its leader's long absence in London and France.

Wave of Enthusiasm

With the return to Australia of W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, an extraordinary wave of enthusiasm swept Australia. Later the absence of a definite policy showed the possibility of a slight ebb in the flow of popularity and an even more significant event was the defeat of a Nationalist candidate in the federal by-election at Echunga, Victoria, by the farmers' candidate. This entrance to federal politics of an agrarian party, it was felt even then, might seriously complicate the coming election.

These signs of restlessness produced one of those dramatic surprises in which Mr. Hughes is a past master. The summoning of all the state premiers to Melbourne, the announcement to them of an intended amendment to the federal Constitution to give the Commonwealth Government power to deal with profiteering, the watering down of the Hughes' proposals by the premiers as a condition of their assistance in passing a referendum, the immediate introduction to Parliament of bills to authorize a referendum, and the insistence on their passage through both Houses at frantic speed—these represented the activities of a few days.

Preliminaries to Election

Then Mr. Hughes was prepared to go forward feeling that he and the state premiers with him and hoping that he would again sweep the polls. As a preliminary to the elections, he was pushing through a bill providing for preferential voting in connection with the Senate, and announced, in response to the insistence of the premiers, that the reduction of the per capita grant to the states would be deferred.

The first bill introduced by Mr. Hughes, was very similar in contents to the amendments to the Constitution which Mr. Hughes asked Parliament to agree to in 1915, when he was Attorney-General in the Labor Ministry. The second bill introduced provided for the control of monopolies. In both bills provision was made for the holding of a federal convention before December 31, 1920, and for the limitation of the operation of the new powers sought to a period of three years, unless these new powers should be approved by the convention and by another referendum following the convention.

COUNCIL APPROVES MINORITY TREATY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Allied Supreme Council discussed yesterday the Rumanian situation and considered a confidential report from Budapest on the Hungarian situation. It was decided to send an urgent telegram to Rumania asking for a reply to the demand that Rumania should sign the treaty with Austria, and outlining the Supreme Council's arrangements regarding the protection of minorities and the evacuation of Hungary.

A confidential report from Budapest seems to have impressed the Council with the genuineness of the efforts to organize a cabinet including the various political parties in Hungary.

The Council of Five will meet every day this week in an effort to dispose of the remaining problems. The Supreme Council has approved the text of the Greek minority treaty which Greece will be asked to sign, and it has been decided that allied troops cannot occupy Mosul until a state of peace is formally declared.

Ellis Loring Dresel, the Boston lawyer who has been appointed American chargé d'affaires in Berlin will leave Paris for Germany on November 15. He will go as commissioner and will be the regularly accredited representative to the German Government until the Treaty of Versailles is ratified by the United States. Mr. Dresel has been in charge of the diplomatic and political correspondence of the American Peace Mission in Paris and has aided the work of the reparations and financial commissions. He was attached to the American Embassy in Berlin before the war.

GENERAL ELECTION IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland—The Newfoundland general elections were held on Monday under the most favorable conditions. The Government Party went to the country under the leadership of Sir Michael P. Cashin and the Opposition under the leadership of R. A. Squires. Late last evening it was difficult to forecast what the final result would be and owing to the fact that the antiquated system of counting all the ballots at the central place is in vogue, it will be some days before the final result can be known.

COST TO BRITAIN OF ARMIES IN RUSSIA

White Paper, Just Issued, Gives Total Cost of Operations From November 11, 1918, to October 31, 1919, as \$94,830,000

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—According to a White Paper which has just been issued, the total cost of the Russian operations to Great Britain from the day on which the armistice was signed to October 31 last, was \$94,830,000, but of this total very nearly half is for surplus munitions and stores, described as non-marketable. The cost of the actual "operations" was \$27,124,000, of which \$17,364,000 represented the Murmansk and Archangel operations, \$5,550,000 the naval operations in the Baltic and the Black Sea, and \$4,210,000, the maintenance of the army in the Caucasus.

"Assistance to the Russian armies" totaled \$17,380,000, including \$2,540,000 to Admiral Koltchak, \$7,775,000 to General Denikin and \$1,070,000 to the Baltic states, including the northwest Russian corps. The figures for the Murmansk and Archangel operations included \$3,180,000 for overseas transport and \$2,805,000 for marketable munitions and stores for the Russians. To the total for actual operations has to be added \$5,770,000 for munitions and stores for the Russians, described as non-marketable, and to the total for assistance to the Russian armies \$29,550,000 for non-marketable munitions and stores.

The White Paper adds that, in addition, a final contribution of stores and assistance to General Denikin has been decided upon to the total value of approximately \$15,000,000, of which about \$12,000,000 worth are surplus and non-marketable and, in consequence, involve no additional charge to the Exchequer.

Press Charges Against Former Ruler

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Monday)—Signs point to the fact that the campaign which has been carried out in the press against the former Tzar Ferdinand of Bulgaria is growing in strength and documents showing his intention to attack the entente after the armistice have been published. These indicate that General Saver, obeying the former Tzar, asked the German Minister to send some German troops to cooperate with the Bulgarian troops in attacking the entente troops which were at that time in the occupied regions. The press is making demands that both the former Tzar and General Saver be tried in the high court of justice.

Finnish Reply to General Judenitch

HELSINGFORS, Finland (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—The Finnish Government informed General Judenitch today that it was unable to cooperate with him for the deliverance of Petrograd. (This is the Finnish reply to the appeal of the northwestern Russian Government for assistance coupled with a recognition of the independence of Finland.)

Official Report of Northwestern Army

HELSINGFORS, Finland (Monday)—An official report issued by the Russian Northwestern Army on Sunday says: "The Reds are attacking with large forces on the Pskov-Strug-Jelaz road. We evacuated Luga owing to the superior numbers of the enemy. We repulsed the enemy at Poeketo, on the Petrograd front, and captured the village of Vysetko with 262 prisoners."

INTEGRITY OF NICARAGUA

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador—The Nicaraguan colony and citizens of other central American republics living here held a meeting on Monday and organized a committee, composed of Liberal Unionists and Progressives, to insure the complete integrity of Nicaragua. It was decided to support the party pledging greater guarantees to work toward this end.

GENERAL MONTALVO RESIGNS

HAVANA, Cuba—Gen. Rafael Montalvo, the leading Conservative candidate for the presidential nomination, has resigned as president of the Conservative Party.

LODGE MOTION ON SHANTUNG FAILS

Senate Votes Against Striking the Versailles Decision From Treaty—Two Amendments Remain to Be Acted Upon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A final effort to overturn the Peace Conference decision on Shantung was defeated yesterday, when the United States Senate voted down a resolution of Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader, to strike out entirely from the body of the treaty, all the provisions relating to the disposition of the Shantung peninsula.

The motion of the Massachusetts Senator was defeated on a roll call which was designed to put the Senate on record on this particular phase of the international settlement accomplished at Paris. The amendment submitted yesterday would eliminate Shantung altogether from the Versailles document, whereas the amendment of the Foreign Relations Committee previously voted down substituted the word China for Japan in articles 156, 157 and 158 of the Treaty.

Vote on Lodge Motion

The vote on the motion to strike out stood 41 to 26, but a count of the Senators who were paired and not voting showed that the Lodge amendment had the support of 40 senators, thus registering a gain on the previous roll call on the same question. Three Democratic senators supported the proposal. These were Charles Thomas, Colorado; Thomas P. Gore, Oklahoma, and John K. Shields, Tennessee. One Democratic absentee, James A. Reed, of Missouri, was paired in favor of the motion.

While the vote yesterday shows the futility of any further attempts to bribe China through textual amendment of the Treaty of Peace, the majority sentiment in the Senate will inevitably insist on a reservation in the ratifying resolution which, while it will not give Shantung to China, will leave the United States absolutely free as to its policy in the future if Japan should refuse to carry out its promises.

Two Amendments Remaining

Only two more amendments remain to be disposed of and these will be acted on today, leaving the Senate face to face with the crisis on reservations. The remaining textual changes are designed to strike out the labor provisions from the Treaty and to make a referendum by the people of any member of the League of Nations obligatory before resort to war. Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, conducted the fight to strike out the labor clauses and Senator Gore of Oklahoma sponsored the referendum proposal. Neither of the amendments has a chance of adoption.

Another attempt will be made to secure speed in the consideration of the Treaty and its final disposition. Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, will ask for a unanimous consent agreement limiting debate but not fixing any definite date for the final vote. He will not seek to obtain a promise for second chance for the minority to get the Treaty before the Senate in case the Administration leaders decide to vote against the ratifying resolution embodying the reservations supported by the majority.

Despite the failure on Monday to reach an agreement on a final date for a vote on the Treaty, Senate leaders expressed the view yesterday that the fate of the Treaty will be decided one way or another before the end of the month. The Senate itself has reached the point where delay is generally regarded as reprehensible, and the indications are the majority will from now on force the fight on reservations.

British-Chilean Treaty

Ratification of Peace Alliance by Both Countries Is Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—According to an announcement made by the State Department yesterday, both Great Britain and Chile have now ratified the treaty of peace and friendship negotiated some months ago. The treaty, which comprises four articles, stipulates that all differences which may arise and which are not covered by existing agreements will, in case diplomatic representations fail, be referred to a permanent international commission. It also declares that there can be no hostilities pending a decision on the point in issue by this commission.

The treaty is to become effective upon exchange of ratifications and to be operative for five years, and after that until a year after notice of intended termination by either party. It provides that each of the two governments shall select one member in its own country and one member in a third country, and the fifth member, not a citizen of either country, is to be chosen by common consent. This commission may offer its services for the purpose of adjusting difficulties.

GREAT INCREASE IN EXPORTS OF LIQUOR

United States Said to Be Sending to Undeveloped Countries the Liquor Stocks Made Unsalable by the Prohibition Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Export statistics indicate that liquor stocks in this country made unsalable here because of prohibition are being sent to undeveloped countries, particularly China, British West Africa, Australia, and the Dutch possessions in Asia. Commenting upon this condition, Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the United States of Christian Endeavor, made the following statement to The Christian Science Monitor:

"It will surely be a disgrace to America, as well as a terrible injury to the nations of the East, particularly China, if because of our liquor laws we are being freed from the curse of the saloon, to transfer that curse to people who cannot resist our moneyed magnates who have grown rich through the sale of liquor, would be quite as evil a thing, so far as the world is concerned, as to continue its sale in America."

China Utters a Protest

Protests have already arisen in China against the dumping in that country of liquors from the United States, a condition which is considered in many quarters comparable only to the Japanese efforts to build up there a traffic in morphia and opium.

Figures just made public by the United States Department of Commerce indicate that liquor is being sent out of the country at an astounding rate, and that now exports are 19 times as great as imports, though in the past exports have averaged barely one-fifth the amount of imports. Figures given out at Washington, District of Columbia, show exports for the eight months ending August 31, 1919, to have been the value of \$9,939,058, against \$5,832,013 in 1918, and \$3,417,178 in 1917 for an eight-month period. Imports in the eight months of 1919 were only \$516,214, or at the rate of \$774,324 a year, as against \$20,347,546 in the year 1914, and \$17,679,132 in the year 1917.

Distribution of Exports

At the request of The Christian Science Monitor, the figures obtained from Washington were elaborated by T. J. D. Fuller Jr., in charge of the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. Records in that office for the calendar year 1918 showed that out of 184,000 gallons of rum exported, 58,000 went to British West Africa and 33,000 to Canada.

Out of 57,000 gallons of bourbon whisky exported, 21,000 went to Australia, and out of 72,000 gallons of rye whisky exported, 19,000 went to the Philippines and 12,000 to China. The consignment to the Philippines, if it has not been consumed, will probably find its ultimate destination in China, since the prohibition amendment will apply in the colonial possessions of the United States as well as in the States.

Of exports of all other distilled liquors, totaling 136,000 gallons, 32,000 went to China. Of 3,000,000 gallons of wine exported, 861,000 gallons went to Japan and the next largest amount, 651,000, to China. Dutch Asia took 259,000 dozen quarts of malt liquors, and Cuba the second largest amount, 137,000 dozen. Mexico received 56,000 dozen quarts. Although figures are not obtainable, it has been reported lately that large quantities of liquor of all kinds are being sent to Mexico.

GERMAN INTERESTS PURCHASED

LONDON, England (Monday)—The purchase by an Anglo-American company of the German interests in the African diamond fields is confirmed officially. As announced here, the purchase price was \$3,750,000.

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VIVISECTION BILL HEARINGS CLOSE

Denial Is Made That Any Contribution to Human Welfare Has Resulted From Experimentation on Living Animals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Hearings on the Myers bill, designed to put a stop to experimentation on live dogs in the District of Columbia and in the territorial and insular possessions of the United States, were concluded yesterday by the special sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee in charge of the measure. The final hearing was taken up with the summarization of their case by both opponents and advocates of vivisection. As was to be expected, the advocates drew their support almost entirely from the medical profession and experimenters in charge of governmental laboratories in the District of Columbia.

Robert A. Logan, of Philadelphia, president of the American Anti-Vivisection Society, testified in support of the bill and contended that the statements of the advocates of experiments were made because "the wish was father to the thought" and not because the experiments on animals had contributed anything to the sum total of human happiness, as was claimed. He asserted that improvements in the general well-being of the community were due to cleaner living and enlightenment, rather than to any experiments upon animals to learn the causes of alleged diseases.

Vivisection Wrong and Futile

The witness based his opposition on the ground that vivisection was "morally wrong" just as slavery was, and predicted that the moral verdict of the world would condemn the practice in time on this ground, and also because of its futility. "Another witness, Joseph A. Atchison, a sculptor of Washington, asserted that dogs were 'apparently being submitted to torture' in the medical laboratories of the George Washington University. He could hear from his home during the last four months, he declared, the moaning of dogs, and on one occasion, his wife saw the body of a dog thrown out of this hospital."

Dr. W. H. Schultz, director of the Cooper Research Institute, denied charges of cruelty and declared that in the particular laboratory mentioned by the previous witness no operations had been performed since last May. Dr. Reid Hunt, of Harvard University, who opposed the bill, took the position that experiments on dogs had enabled the United States soldier in France, and that it would be necessary to continue these experiments if the country were to keep ahead in the development of chemical warfare.

Dogs Endured Great Suffering

Dr. Hunt, however, admitted that these dogs sometimes endured great suffering before they perished, but "not more than our soldiers in France did."

The Rev. Erwin F. Smith, rector of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, in Washington, faced the medical fraternity to deny their claims that experiments on animals had enabled them to discover and treat alleged causes of disease. Nothing, he said, is being accomplished along these lines.

"The worst of these experiments," said Mr. Smith, "is the secrecy with which they are conducted. We are often told to visit these places and see for ourselves what is going on, but we know how valueless such a visit would be, because care would be taken to have everything all right for an inspection. It would be like Ambassador Gerard being taken on a tour of inspection of German prison camps. The witness made this statement in answer to charges that no one from the humane societies had visited the experimental stations."

JAPAN REPLIES TO NOTE ON SIBERIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department has received Japan's reply to the American note dispatched several weeks ago inquiring whether Japan was willing, or unwilling, to cooperate with the United States in Siberia. In the original note, the State Department threatened, in the event that Japan was unwilling to cooperate with this country, to withdraw the American troops and railway commission from Siberia.

Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, said yesterday he had not yet directed the Japanese reply and was not prepared to make it public. It was intimated, however, that there will be continued cooperation between Japan and America in Siberia, and that the American forces and commission will not be withdrawn.

ALIENS BILL BEFORE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Various Clauses Provoke Keen Discussion—Aliens Prevented Absolutely From Entering the British Civil Service in Future

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—There was a keen discussion in the House of Commons yesterday on the clause in the Aliens Restriction Bill stating that no alien should act as master, chief officer or chief engineer of a ship flying the British flag, except in case of boats trading regularly between ports outside the British Empire. To this clause the government had itself a long series of amendments.

It proposed that no alien should be master, mate or chief engineer of a ship flying the British flag or act as skipper of a fishing boat registered in the United Kingdom, except in the case of a vessel employed mainly in voyages to or from ports outside the United Kingdom, this prohibition not to apply to any alien who had served in a similar capacity in a British ship during the war. Further, the government desired that no aliens should be employed in any capacity in a British ship at less than the standard rate of pay in a British ship.

Sir Auckland Geddes in supporting the new clause pointed out that under Clause 10 no former enemy alien could be a member of the crew of a British vessel. The government's amended clause was adopted.

Clause 6 prevented any alien from entering the civil service except on the written approval of the Home Secretary. To this the government accepted an amendment withdrawing the permissive powers of the Home Secretary, and thus aliens are absolutely prevented from entering British civil service in future.

There was considerable controversy on the clause providing for the deportation of every former enemy alien except those who secured permission from the Home Secretary to remain, and the debate was eventually adjourned.

Lady Astor Adopted as Candidate

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Lady Astor was formally adopted as the Unionist candidate at Plymouth yesterday. She will be opposed by Isaac Foot, Liberal, and W. T. Gray, Labor. It is well known that Lord Astor is deeply disappointed at his compulsory transfer to the House of Lords.

Yesterday at Plymouth he said he was going to do his best to get back to the House of Commons, possibly at the next election, as he did not see why he should be deprived of his ordinary right of citizenship. Lady Astor, in a characteristic speech, said she was not going to the House bound hand and foot, and if they wanted a repetition of 600 M. P.'s they were not to vote for her.

LABOR MAJORITIES ON BOROUGH COUNCILS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Twelve out of 23 borough councils show a majority of Labor members as a result of London's municipal election, while the Municipal Reformers hold a majority in 10 and the Progressives in 1. The Municipal Reformers returned 597 members; the Labor candidates returned 565; the Progressives, 149; the Independents, 15, and the discharged soldiers and sailors 5. Women candidates contested seats in 18 boroughs and 67 of them were successful, 90 being unsuccessful. Chelsea has 10 women councillors, Chislehurst 8, Westminster and Lambeth 7 each, Bermondsey, Hampstead, Southwark and Paddington 6 each. Every London borough has now a woman councillor. At the last election in 1912 the Municipal Reformers had a majority on 24 councils.

MR. CLEMENCEAU IN STRASBOURG

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Monday)—In connection with his electoral visit to Strasbourg, Mr. Clemenceau will receive on Wednesday a group of Alsatian women in provincial costumes at the Commissioner-General's Palace.

CALVIN COOLIDGE IS REELECTED BY LARGE MAJORITY

Massachusetts Executive Who Refused to Reinstating Striking Boston Police Carries State With His Entire Ticket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Gov. Calvin Coolidge and all other candidates on the Republican state ticket were elected by a large majority yesterday, according to returns late last night which covered about two-thirds of the State. The indication was that the new Constitution has been accepted. The vote on the other special issues could not be obtained at the time of going to press.

The latest available figures in the gubernatorial contest were: for Governor Coolidge, 234,956; for Richard H. Long, Democrat, 120,211. These were from 837 out of 974 election precincts in the State.

For Lieutenant-Governor, the Republican incumbent, Channing H. Cox, received 221,234 votes, against 116,665 for the Democratic nominee, Col. John F. J. Herbert. For State Treasurer, Fred J. Burrell, Republican, had 198,475, as compared with 127,841 votes for his Democratic rival, Chandler M. Wood.

In Boston, where Mr. Long expected his principal support, on account of his advocacy of the case of the policemen who struck, he had a plurality of 5000 over the Governor, according to the police count, but it was expected that the official count would increase this to about 6000. Figures from the remainder of the State, it appeared likely last night, would increase the Governor's plurality.

Mr. Long early conceded his defeat, which he characterized as one of the biggest land-slides in his political experience. He said, however, that if he were to run again he would not change his platform, because he had believed in the things he advocated.

Many large industrial centers were carried by Mr. Coolidge, among them Worcester, which apparently went for the Governor by about 5000 votes; New Bedford, which gave him nearly as large a plurality, and Fall River, which gave him a plurality of about 2900. The small towns throughout the State gave Mr. Coolidge remarkably large votes.

Votes for the minor offices, on the question of the sale of 4 per cent beer, and on the two-platoon system in the fire departments of a number of cities and towns, will not be available until later. The vote of Boston was: Coolidge, 41,843; Long, 46,995, in 217 precincts, all but two in the city. The two-platoon system sought for the fire departments, failed in Boston, 42,570 to 37,205.

Governor's Comment

"Three Words Tell the Result: Massachusetts Is American"

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Gov. Calvin Coolidge commented last night as follows on the tremendous victory in Massachusetts:

"As I said on Monday at Panett Hall, my thanks are due to millions of my fellow citizens of Massachusetts. I offer them freely, without undertaking to specify, to all who have supported the great cause of the supremacy of the law. The heart of the people has proven again sound and true. No misrepresentation has blinded them, no sophistry has turned them. They have listened to the truth and followed it. They have again disappointed those who distrusted them, they have turned away from those who sought to play upon their selfishness. They have justified those who trusted them, they have justified America."

"The attempt to appeal to class prejudice has failed. The men of Massachusetts are not Labor men, or policemen, or union men, or poor men, or rich men, or any other class men, they are Americans first. The wage earners have vindicated themselves. They have shown by their votes that they resent trying to use them for private interests, or that they can be employed to resist the operation of the government. They are for the government. They are against those who are against the government. American institutions are safe in their hands. Some of those who have posed as their leaders and argued that the wage-earners were patriotic because those leaders told them to be, may well now inquire whether the case did not stand the other way about. It begins to look as if those who attempt to lead the wage-earners must first show that they themselves are patriotic if they are to have any following. The patriotism of some alleged leaders was not the cause but the effect of the patriotism of the wage-earners."

"Three words tell the result. Massachusetts is American. The election will be a welcome demonstration to the Nation and to people everywhere who believe that liberty can only be secured by obedience to law."

Republican Gains in New York

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires
NEW YORK, New York—F. H. La Guardia, Representative in Congress (R.), and Robert F. Moran (D.) were running neck and neck here last night in the race for president of the Board of Aldermen of Greater New York. With all but 250 precincts of the 2566 in Greater New York in, Mr. La

Guardia had 1741 votes lead over Mr. Moran. The vote then stood La Guardia, 361,441; Moran, 359,700. O'Neill (S.) received 97,000 votes in same precincts, the heaviest Socialist vote ever polled in New York.

Samuel S. Koenig, Republican county chairman, gave out a statement asserting Mr. La Guardia had been elected by from 5000 to 10,000 votes. He also claimed election for Peter J. McCook and Joseph K. Newburger for justices of the Supreme Court. Both are anti-Tammany.

Reports from majority elections in up-state towns and cities and races for the General Assembly indicated a general swing toward the Republican Party.

Early Baltimore Returns
United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

BALTIMORE, Maryland—In 20 scattered precincts last night, Harry W. Nice, State's Attorney Republican candidate for Governor, had a lead of approximately 200 votes over Albert C. Ritchie, Attorney-General, Democrat. While the returns indicate that Mr. Nice has not polled as big a vote as that cast for Mayor Broening, Republican, in the municipal election last May, Republican Party managers are confident that he has carried the city by a safe majority. The Democrats appeared to have the best of it on the legislative ticket.

New York State Results
United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

ALBANY, New York—Returns received here last night indicated that the Republicans would retain a safe majority in the Assembly, the lower branch of the state Legislature. Democrats were unable to make any substantial headway, a gain in one district of the State being offset in a Republican victory in another section. The Republicans at present have 90 members. Seventy-six is a majority.

Theodore Roosevelt Elected
United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

OYSTER BAY, New York—Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt was elected from his home district to the New York State Assembly yesterday. This is his first political office.

T. C. Sweet Re-elected
United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

OSWEGO, New York—Thaddeus C. Sweet, Republican, was elected Assemblyman from Oswego County yesterday by approximately 9000 majority, according to practically complete returns. Last year, when he was unopposed, he polled 117,199 votes. He was Speaker of the House, and was opposed by Marion Dickerman. The Democrats waged a hard fight in an effort to defeat him.

Vote in New Jersey
United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

TRENTON, New Jersey—In 457 of 2011 districts, for Governor, Hugh B. (H.) received 44,537; Edwards (D.) 34,857. Late last night, Thomas Martin, Secretary of State, claimed Hudson County by 30,000 for the Democrats. The Republican leaders claimed they will carry Camden County by 4000.

Mississippi Solidly Democratic
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

JACKSON, Mississippi—Returns assure the election of Lee M. Russell for Governor and the entire Democratic state ticket. The Socialists, the only opposing ticket, polling only a scattering vote of less than 3000. A solid Democratic Legislature was elected, there being no opposition.

Bridgeport Mayor Re-elected
BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut—Clifford B. Wilson, Republican, was re-elected Mayor yesterday by a plurality of 1872 over Allen E. Vincent, Democratic-Fusion-American Labor candidate. It is the fifth consecutive election of Mayor Wilson.

Philadelphia Mayoralty Vote
United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—J. Hampton Moore, Republican, in the mayoralty contest, led by 6097 majority, according to early returns from the seventh, twenty-eighth, second, ninth, eighth, thirty-second and tenth wards. Indications were that the vote was lighter than expected.

Result in Kalamazoo
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

KALAMAZOO, Michigan—The voters of Kalamazoo yesterday voted on a city commission of seven members by means of the Hare system of proportional representation. A thoroughly representative list of 24 candidates was offered to the voters for consideration, despite the fact that the big issue in the election was a bonding proposal of \$1,260,000 to extend the municipal electric plant.

Third Election Under Hare Plan
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ASHTABULA, Ohio—For the third successive time, Aftabula yesterday elected a council of seven men by the Hare proportional representation method, a system adopted by the electors here and put into effect in 1915. At that time Aftabula was the only city in the United States to use the Hare plan. The primary purpose of the plan is to permit different factions or constituencies in the city to gain representation in the council, rather than to allow the majority of all the people unrestricted control.

Fourteen men were candidates for the council. Interest was enhanced by the endorsement of five candidates by the Central Labor Union, which has been waging a hot fight against the fare ordinance granted the Aftabula

Rapid Transit Company and an ordinance regulating the operation of jitneys. Referendums on both these ordinances were voted on yesterday.

The result of the election will not be available until the Board of Elections makes the count required by



Calvin Coolidge
Re-elected Governor of Massachusetts

Ohio Dries Claim Victory
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Returns from precincts in scattered parts of the State led leaders of the Ohio Anti-Saloon League last night to predict victory on all four wet and dry proposals. On the basis of early reports, they declared the State ought to go better than 100,000 dry.

The four proposals are: Repeal of the year-old dry amendment, definition of 2% per cent liquor as non-intoxicating, referendum on legislative ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment, and referendum on the State Enforcement Act. The property classification amendment appeared overwhelmingly defeated.

J. J. Thomas, Republican, looks like an easy winner over G. J. Karp, Democratic incumbent, for Mayor of Columbus.

Vote in Kentucky
United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—Edwin Morrow, Republican candidate for Governor, carried Louisville and the fifth district by a majority that seems to be at least 8000, and may go higher. In 1915, Stanley, Democrat, carried it by 4000. Anderson County gave Black 3000 majority, a gain of 116. The Republicans claim Louisville and the fifth district by 8000 to 10,000.

In the closing days of the campaign, the Republicans raised the Peace Treaty as one of the chief issues. They attacked it vigorously, and the Democrats took the stump in its defense. Late returns show Mr. Morrow making substantial gains in country districts over his showing in 1915.

RECORD OF PREVIOUS MASSACHUSETTS VOTE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The vote for Governor in Massachusetts from 1896 to 1918, inclusive, was as follows:

Year	Republican	Democratic	Plurality
1896	258,294	103,662	154,632
1897	165,095	79,552	85,543
1898	191,140	107,909	83,231
1899	253,802	103,802	150,000
1900	258,054	120,073	137,981
1901	185,809	114,302	71,507
1902	196,276	159,154	37,122
1903	199,684	163,700	35,984
1904	198,081	224,670	26,589
1905	197,459	214,911	17,452
1906	222,528	192,295	30,233
1907	188,068	84,279	103,789
1908	228,318	168,162	60,156
1909	199,186	182,252	16,934
1910	194,172	229,852	35,680
1911	206,796	214,897	9,099
1912	143,597	193,184	49,587
1913	116,705	183,267	66,562
1914	194,427	210,442	16,015
1915	235,863	229,550	6,313
1916	276,123	229,882	46,240
1917	226,145	135,666	90,479
1918	214,863	197,406	17,457

*Walsh plurality over Bird.

1896, Wolcott wins over Williams; 1897, Wolcott over Williams; 1898, Wolcott over Bruce; 1899, Crane over Paine; 1900, Crane over Paine; 1901, Crane over Quincy; 1902, Bates over Gaston; 1903, Bates over Gaston; 1904, Douglas over Bates; 1905, Guild over Bartlett; 1906, Guild over Moran; 1907, Guild over Whitney; 1908, Draper over Vahey; 1909, Draper over Vahey; 1910, Foss over Draper; 1911, Foss over Frothingham; 1912, Foss over Bird and Walker; 1913, Walsh over Bird and Gardner; 1914, Walsh over McCall; 1915, McCall over Walsh; 1916, McCall over Mansfield; 1917, McCall over Mansfield; 1918, Coolidge over Long.

REAR ADMIRAL SIMS NOT TO BE CENSURED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, indicated yesterday that no steps were contemplated to discipline Rear Admiral William S. Sims because of statements in recently published articles detailing the Rear Admiral's experiences in Europe during the year. Daniel T. O'Connell, director of the Irish National Bureau, had written to Mr. Daniels, demanding that the officer be called to account for alleged reflections on the Sinn Féin party in Ireland.

"Admiral Sims was granted permission to write a book on his experiences in Europe," Mr. Daniels said in reply. "The department did not censor it and is not responsible for any statements in it."

DILATORY TACTICS LAID TO RUMANIA

Government Is Asked to Reply Immediately to Note From the Supreme Council on Three Questions of Importance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Delay by the Rumanian Government in answering a note of October 11 from the Supreme Council at Paris evoked a sharp note on November 3 by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France to the French Minister at Bucharest, in which the Rumanian Government is told that the Supreme Council desires within the shortest time a clear reply to the questions propounded in the October note, namely on territorial frontiers, the minorities treaty and Hungarian relations.

The State Department yesterday made public the note complaining of dilatory tactics by Rumania as follows:

"The Supreme Council has decided to request the allied ministers at Bucharest to notify jointly, without delay, the Rumanian Government of the fact that it was unfavorably impressed upon learning that General Conda, sent as special envoy to Paris by the Rumanian ministry, arrived without the Rumanian reply to the last note from the powers, under the pretext that the Italian minister had not taken this step at the same time as France, England and the United States. The Supreme Council expresses the formal desire to obtain within the shortest time a brief and clear reply from the Rumanian Government on all the points discussed.

"As the situation in Hungary demands an early decision in order to insure the establishment of normal conditions, which is absolutely essential for the security of central Europe, the principal allied and associated powers cannot allow Rumania to prolong dilatory negotiations on the three questions stated October 11 last. Please communicate this in the name of the conference collectively with your colleagues, who need not wait for special instructions from their governments, owing to the urgency of the situation.

"PICHON." In the note of October 11 it was stated that, "after renewed and careful study of the requests made by Mr. Bratiano for both banks of the River Maros up to its mouth, for Bekes Ciaba and for a frontier line 20 kilometers outside the Szatmarat Railway, and of the arguments put forward by Mr. Bratiano in favor of these modifications, the Supreme Council regret that they are unable to modify in favor of Rumania their original decision.

"The Supreme Council had the advantage while the text of the minorities treaty with other powers was being drafted of the collaboration of representatives of other powers to the advantage of both parties. Hitherto this collaboration has been denied to them by the Rumanian Government, but the Supreme Council hope that if the Rumanian Government will now discuss the clauses with them an equally satisfactory result may be reached.

"The main point in the Hungarian situation is the establishment of a Hungarian Government which can maintain law and order, can hold the elections freely and impartially and can negotiate peace with the allies. The government of which M. Friederich as the titular minister president of Hungary is the head, does not, in opinion of the Supreme Council, fulfill conditions necessary to insure these requirements."

PRINCE OF WALES REACHES OTTAWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, will arrive in this city on his return visit today, and when he reaches here his official tour of the Dominion will be at the end. He will be the guest of the Governor-General, His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, for several days and during the time of his visit he will attend a few private functions.

It is expected that the Prince will leave Ottawa for the United States on Monday night and that he will go direct to Washington, after which he will visit New York and perhaps one or two other big American cities.

Reception to Prince at Toronto
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—A reception was given to the Prince of Wales, by the 3000 and more members of the Canadian and Empire clubs of this city.

STATE CONSTITUTION PLANS ARE DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Views on the drafting of a new constitution for the State of Illinois were expressed by a number of prominent citizens of the State at a recent meeting called here by the Illinois Chamber of Commerce. Practically all of the speakers urged the necessity of making the constitution as broad and simple as possible. W. F. Dodd of the Illinois Legislative Reference Bureau said that the constitution should deal only with fundamentals. Reading a bill three times in the Legislature was pointed out by him as one of the technical matters

that might be dispensed with. He estimated that three-fourths of the present Constitution might be retained. One of the most important matters to be considered, speakers pointed out, is taxation.

Clarence Darrow, Chicago attorney, declared that if anyone tries to make a constitution that favors any special class, whether it is the farming, laboring, or capitalistic element, then that constitution would be beaten. He said the old bill of rights is about all that is needed. Legislation should be enacted to suit the time and place. It should not be a part of the constitution. Liberty, life, and property should be safeguarded and the Legislature left to enact legislation as it is needed.

TEACHERS DISCUSS SALARY QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Rhode Island News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Secondary school education was considered at the Rhode Island Teachers Institute convention held here last week. Not only were educational theories taken up, but the proper view for teachers to take regarding wages was discussed, a resolution being passed at the close of the three-day session against any affiliations with organizations which would interfere with "the orderly and continuous procedure of public education." In the opening meeting Walter E. Ranger, State Commissioner, had warned the teachers against resorting to strikes in order to receive greater financial remuneration. Teachers, however, were urged to cooperate in an effort to obtain higher salaries.

Dr. Henry H. Goldberger, principal of the John Winthrop School of Columbia University, addressed the members on the immigration problem, urging that immigrants should not be allowed to remain in this country if it is found that they cannot render a service to the United States.

He said that there are many American people who need Americanization just as much as aliens need it. He laid down four fundamentals as necessary in Americanization teachings: First, that Americans stand for the idea of self-government; second, that Americans stand for freedom of initiative; third, that Americans stand for fair play and square play; fourth, that Americans are democratic and accept the will of the majority.

Local matters taken up consisted of the condemnation of the lax child labor laws in Rhode Island and the demand for enforcement of the state law which prohibits the teaching of any other language except English in public and private elementary schools.

One of the speakers declared that factories are taking boys in to work who cannot understand what is said to them and who cannot read newspapers.

PRODUCE DEALERS TO HELP LOWER PRICES

CHICAGO, Illinois—Executive officers of the National Poultry, Butter and Egg Association, representing more than 1200 produce dealers throughout the east and middle west, yesterday began a campaign to help lower prices to the consumer. Standardization of shipping methods and mechanics are expected to enable dealers to cut down their overhead and loss by deterioration and reduce the cost to the consumer.

UNIFORM TAXATION SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Permanent organization of the Texas League for Uniform and Equal Taxation was effected at a meeting of taxpayers in San Antonio. The purposes of this organization, which is state-wide in its scope, are to equalize tax burdens, so that each individual in the State would pay in proportion to his wealth. It is planned to form county and district organizations so that propaganda can be carried directly to the taxpayers in each county.

NATIONAL ANTHEM USED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Massachusetts News Office

ATTLEBORO, Massachusetts—The local post of Veterans of Foreign Wars has protested against the singing of popular songs in the public schools here, contending that the national anthem is being neglected. The school authorities have replied that popular songs are being introduced but that they are of patriotic significance and that the usual stress is laid upon the national anthem. The schools realize their duty to combat Bolshevism, syndicalism, and radical thought generally, it was said.

WYOMING SHIPS POTASH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming—The first shipments of commercial potash have been made from the partly completed plant of the Liberty Potash Company at Green River, Wyoming. This plant represents the first attempt to make commercially profitable the immense leucite deposits of southwestern Wyoming. It originally was projected as a "war-time" enterprise, but construction continued after the signing of the armistice.

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Special Department for those desiring Made-to-Order Apparel
You will be impressed with our models at prices lower than offered generally at other high class shops. We assure you that your visit here will be a profitable one.

RELATION OF POILU TO THE ELECTIONS

French Soldier Occupies Important Position Owing to His Experience in the War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—An official pamphlet of 122 pages has been found necessary to explain to the people of France the new system of general elections, and even professional politicians are finding themselves unable to understand fully the new arrangements. This system, which has recently been adopted for the French elections of all kinds, is the scrutin de liste with a modified popular representation.

The poilu is the salient feature of the forthcoming elections, the long watches in the trenches having given him time for meditating over his country's needs. Hence he is in a position not only to discuss the political problems but the economic program also, and it is this which really interests France above all, namely, what methods the new representatives of the people will use to put order into the country's finances, to revise the French merchant marine, and to restore France's commerce, mines, industry, and agriculture. Indeed, some clear-sighted candidates, alive to the actual post-war situation, are not hesitating to speak plainly on the economic issues.

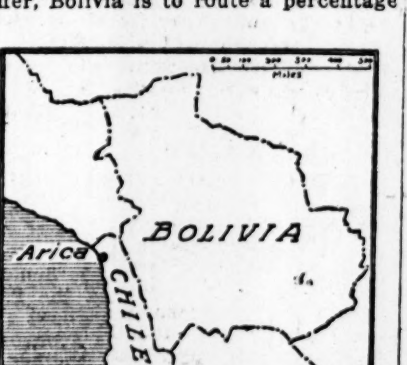
General Sarraill, former commander-in-chief at Salonika, is on the Paris list. It has been known in Paris through a letter from Col. Josiah Wedgwood, member of the British House of Commons, to Jean Longuet, French Socialist, that Capt. Jacques Sadoul, who has been accused of having intelligence with the enemy on account of his relations with the Bolsheviks when a member of a French military mission to Russia, has accepted the candidature of the United Socialist Party on their Paris list, and is starting for France forthwith.

CHILE GRANTS WATER OUTLET TO BOLIVIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It was learned from official sources yesterday that an agreement had been reached whereby Chile had formally presented to Bolivia an outlet to the Pacific, the port to be situated north of Arica, and the grant to become effective on the amicable settlement of the Arica and Tacna controversy between Peru and Chile.

The territory to be transferred to Bolivia, according to advice from Lapaz, is a strip of the coast north of Arica. According to the terms of the offer, Bolivia is to route a percentage



Map showing approximate location of new Bolivian free port

of her commerce through Arica, which is to be made a free port, and the Government of Chile will take the steps necessary to preserve Arica against competition of the new Bolivian port by completing and perfecting the new longitudinal railway and by the construction of feeders from this line and from the Chilean section of the Arica-Lapaz Railway into the valleys which are productive. The term free port, as used, is taken to mean that Chilean troops will be withdrawn, and there will be no duties of any kind levied on outgoing or incoming merchandise. The Chilean law will be administered as at present, by Chilean judges. Neither Bolivia nor Peru is strong enough, in combination or singly, it is said, to make it necessary for Chile to maintain a garrison at Arica.

Sale of Dresses & Waists

Fine Materials, Excellent Style and Workmanship
TRICOTINE, SERGE, SATIN, Etc.
\$20.00 were up to \$25.00
\$30.00 were up to \$39.50
\$40.00 were up to \$59.50
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Waists at from \$1.00 to \$10.00 less than elsewhere
This sale provides an opportunity to purchase reliable clothes at very low prices.

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ELEVENTH FLOOR

Maine Maid Sweets

Assorted Chocolates
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BLOCKADE AGAINST SOVIETS EXPLAINED

State Department at Washington Fears Bolsheviki Would Seize Gold and Use It to Spread Revolutionary Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Export licenses for trading with Bolshevik Russia are not permitted by the United States Government because it is believed that a free outlet from the territory under the Bolshevik blockade of Petrograd, through the free use of seized gold, the State Department declared yesterday in a statement of policy embodied in a letter addressed by William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, to James W. Wadsworth Jr. (R.), Senator from New York and chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

The letter was written in answer to a query from Senator Wadsworth concerning the "blockade" of Petrograd, and said that while as far as this country was concerned there was no blockade of Petrograd, export licenses were refused because of the danger of propaganda and also because any food sent by way of Petrograd might be used solely for the use of the Bolsheviks, and not reach the masses of the Russian people. It is not the policy of this country, the letter said, to help sustain a program of political oppression.

Text of Letter

"In reply to your letter of October 20, 1919, concerning the so-called blockade of Petrograd, I beg to inform you that so far as the United States is concerned, no blockade exists. It is the present policy of this government, however, to refuse export licenses for shipments to Russian territory under Bolshevik control and to refuse clearance papers to American vessels seeking to depart for Petrograd, the only remaining Bolshevik port. As you are aware, these measures cannot be continued after the ratification of peace unless there is new legislation.

"The policy of non-intercourse with territory under Bolshevik control is based chiefly on two considerations. It is the declared purpose of the Bolsheviks in Russia to carry revolution throughout the world. They have availed themselves of every opportunity to initiate in the United States a propaganda aimed to bring about the forcible overthrow of our present form of government. They have at their disposition in Russia a large quantity of gold, being partly a residue of the former Russian gold reserve and partly a reserve of gold belonging to the Rumanian Government, which was stored in Moscow for safe keeping at the time of the German advance into Rumania. It is considered important that the Bolsheviks should not be given the means through commercial transactions to bring this gold into the United States, where it could be used to sustain their propaganda of violence and unreason.

"The second consideration relates to the control which the Bolsheviks exercise over the distribution of necessities. All foreign trade has been 'nationalized.' This means that there can be no dealing except with the Bolshevik authorities. Moreover, since the fall of 1918 the Bolsheviks have maintained a system of discrimination in the distribution of food. The population is divided into categories along occupational and class lines and receives food, so far as food may be available, in accordance with a scale which is adjusted with a view to the maintenance of the Bolsheviks in power and the fulfillment of their program for the extinction of the middle classes. The ration given to members of the Red Army is estimated, in the official Bolshevik Gazette of February,

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Also try our Orange Crush
Quarts, Pints and
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1919, to be three times the average for several categories of the civil population. It has seemed altogether inadmissible that food and other necessities of American origin should be allowed to become the means of sustaining such a program of political oppression.

"The government has not been unmindful of the material distress of many innocent people within the Bolshevik lines. An attempt was made last spring to provide for the relief of these people through the cooperation of a neutral commission to be headed by Dr. Nansen. The project failed because the Bolsheviks declined to agree to the cessation of hostilities, which was considered an indispensable prerequisite. The Department of State has subsequently studied other means by which necessities might be provided for the people of central Russia without being used for purposes of political constraint and whole class destruction. No feasible project has yet been found, but the problem continues to receive attention.

"In the meantime provision has been made for the immediate relief of the people in any areas which may be freed from Bolshevik control as a result of current military operations. Stores of food estimated to be adequate for the relief of Petrograd for nearly one month were delivered to Russians by the American Relief Administration and are now at Viborg, Finland, whence they can be transported to Petrograd whenever that city may come under the control of authorities with whom it is possible to deal. Definite arrangements have, moreover, been made with the United States Grain Corporation to provide further shipments of flour for this region in the event of its liberation, and for the people in the north of Russia, which is under the control of a democratic government."

LARGE GOVERNMENT MAJORITY IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The strength of the government on the question of acquisition of the Grand Trunk Railway system was shown last night on a vote being taken on the amendment moved by the Hon. W. S. Fielding. The amendment was to the effect that the whole question of the purchase of the Grand Trunk should be submitted to a Royal Commission and on a vote being taken, it was defeated by a majority of 41, the figures being 50 for the amendment and 91 against it. It was the largest majority the government has so far had, and was significant from the fact that there were no bolters from its ranks. A further amendment was then moved by the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Opposition, having for its intent the submitting of an agreement to Parliament before it is ratified.

MINISTER BACK AT POST

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charles J. Vopicka, United States Minister to Rumania, arrived in Bucharest on Sunday, and resumed charge of the legation after a leave of absence in this country and a visit to Paris.

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SUGAR STOCKS FAIL TO SHOW DECLINE

Quotations Indicate That Several Have Made Remarkable Advances Over 1918 Figures—Estimates of the Sugar Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Sugar stocks generally appear to be doing very well in the present time of alleged sugar shortage and of federal restrictions. Recently published figures quoting prices on unlisted sugar stocks, presumably accurate because they appeared in a sugar trade journal which does not reach the general public, show that of 26 unlisted stocks, only four sold at higher prices in 1918 than the "bid" price now offered for them.

Of these four stocks, one made a high of 98 in 1918, and the late bid price is 97, with the asked price higher, so that any sales made would probably be at or above the 1918 high. Of the three remaining stocks, late bid and asked prices are generally nearer the 1918 high than the 1918 low.

Among the other stocks on the list, several have shown remarkable advances over 1918 figures. Atlantic Sugar Refining, for example, had a high of 15 and a low of 8 in 1918. The present bid and asked prices are 44 and 47, respectively. The 1918 preferred stock was 60 and the low 25. Prices at the time of quotation were 103 bid, 107 asked. Central Aguirre, a Porto Rican stock, made a high of 194 and a low of 160 in 1918. Bid and asked prices quoted were 215 and 220. Great Western, a beet sugar stock, fared as well as the cane sugars, for the 1918 high was 325, the low 280, and the bid and asked quotations lately 260 and 400.

These figures indicate a considerable increase in the producing value of these stocks since last year, presumably due to reasonable prospects of greater returns. Since the condition appears to be fairly general through the list, the companies are evidently making more money than in the past, or are in a position to make more than in the past. Sugar prices have advanced generally during the year.

Recent estimates of the world's sugar crop this year indicate a real falling off compared with that of last year, but this falling off was practically covered by reduced home consumption of sugar in India. The world crop estimate was 16,350,400 tons for 1918-19, and 17,332,955 tons for 1917-18; but the Indian home consumption figures for the same years were 2,337,000 and 3,311,000, which would leave about as much sugar for the rest of the world as before. The Cuban crop, and American crops generally, were estimated as larger than last year. There has been, it is reported, a considerable increase in sugar consumption in the United States.

Two Indictments Returned

New York Men Accused of Profiteering in Sugar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Two indictments for sugar profiteering have been brought by the federal grand jury, the first to be returned here since Herbert Hoover's work as Food Administrator ended. Jacob Lerner, an East Side grocer, is alleged to have charged an exceptional amount for 1000 pounds of sugar, and George and Julius Roth, commission men, are accused of having taken 22 cents a pound for 20,000 pounds. The complaints are made under the recent amendment to the Lever Act.

All cases of sugar profiteering will be turned over to the Department of Justice, according to Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator, who says that the law now permits the prosecution of all dealers who attempt to gouge the public.

Mr. Williams appealed to Department of Justice officials to insure distribution by the commandeering of 1000 tons of Canadian-owned sugar, part of a cargo of 6000 tons now in the harbor, which he says had been offered for sale at an exorbitant price. Thousands of tons of raw sugar are being held in ships until owners are offered high prices, he says, and he is planning to investigate such cases. The Canadian sugar was bought in San Domingo for 72 cents and was to have been sold for 21. F. H. Groecker, broker for the Canadian firm, admitted to Mr. Williams that he had offered the sugar to local buyers at 11.50 cents. The duty would bring the price to 12.75 cents, and refining would raise it to 17 cents before it reached the consumer. Mr. Williams estimated that the Canadian firm would make a gross profit of over \$100,000.

Relief in New Orleans

Company Agrees to Release 550 Barrels Daily for 10 Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Some relief from the sugar famine was visible yesterday in the agreement of the American Sugar Refining Company to release 550 barrels daily to local grocers for 10 days. It will be rationed by the wholesale grocers to their trade which means that a considerable percentage will find its way to places outside of the city. There are 1800 grocers in New Orleans and about 5000 in the State of Louisiana, so that if equitable distribution is made among all the dealers each will get only half a barrel of sugar during the 10 days. The New York & Porto Rican Steamship Company and the American Sugar Refinery late yesterday declared that by the end of this week there would be more than 4,000,000 pounds of sugar on the local market for domestic use. The steamship Santurce, one

of the Porto Rican company's ships which last week diverted its cargo of 15,000 bags of raw sugar, consigned to the American Refinery, to Mobile to be unloaded and shipped back by rail, was expected to finish unloading last night. A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, has advised the local United States Assistant District Attorney that he will consider as profiteering any attempt of Louisiana sugar planters to get more than 14 or 15 cents a pound for their new crop. The planters are demanding 17 cents.

Porto Rico Embargo on Food

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—Governor Yager has placed an embargo on all food shipments from the island of Porto Rico with the exception of sugar. The measure was taken to conserve the diminishing food supply caused by the tie-up at the New York docks on account of the strike. Former Food Commissioner Lee has been named as "fair price" commissioner.

Senate Minority Report on Sugar

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The shortage of sugar will end when the new domestic crop reaches the market, said a minority report filed in the Senate yesterday by J. E. Ransdell (D.), Senator from Louisiana, opposing the majority plan to extend federal control of sugar and authorize purchase of domestic and Cuban sugars. The majority bill would "single out" the American sugar industry for government control and work "irreparable injury" to United States producers, Senator Ransdell declared.

SYMPATHY STRIKE NOT TO BE CALLED

Miners of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Decide Not to Take Action With American Miners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia—There will be no strike of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick coal miners in sympathy with their United States comrades, unless an attempt should be made to supply coal for the vessels tied up as a result of the strike in the central competitive field, and if such an attempt should be made the decision as to the action to be taken by the men in these provinces will be made by the officers of District 26 of the United Mine Workers, which comprises the two provinces, and not by the international executive at Indianapolis. An official statement on this point has been made by James B. McLachlan, secretary-treasurer of District 26.

"We will not be dictated to by Indianapolis, but will make our own decision about supplying coal for American steamers," Mr. McLachlan said. "So far there has been no intimation that any attempt to supply coal to such vessels will be made. The district officers of the United Mine Workers are standing firm in their determination not to countenance any sympathetic strike under the present circumstances and all is quiet in the coal fields. The outcome of the American strike shows we have a decisive influence in determining the demands which the miners of the district will make upon operators."

"The application is now being made for the appointment of a board of conciliation under the Industrial Dispute Act to consider the question of standardization of wages in different colonies of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick for the same class of work, but the miners will make no move in regard to a general increase of wages and a shortening of the working hours until the American strike is ended or, at least, until the conditions upon which it is to be ended are defined."

"As far as may be gathered from statements of the district officers of the union, it is the intention to demand from the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick operators much the same conditions as to wages as are obtained by the men across the line and exactly the same conditions as to the length of working hours, and until the American conditions are decided the demands cannot be formulated. The operators have already declared that they cannot agree to any conditions that would increase the cost of coal production, and even in regard to the standardization of wages in different colonies they were unable to come to an agreement with the miners' representatives at the conference recently held so that application for the conciliation board followed."

No Curtailment of Canada's Quota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Government of Canada is keeping in close touch with the coal strike developments in the United States and it is fortunate at having at the present moment in Washington a Cabinet Minister in the person of the Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the Privy Council, who is attending the International Labor Conference, representing the Government of Canada.

Great satisfaction is felt at the intimation of the United States coal director that Canada is to receive her relative quota of coal during the strike as she did during the restrictions which were put into force during the war. It is not believed here that there will be any trouble amongst miners in Cape Breton, as certain difficulties which existed some little time back have been adjusted. Large supplies of bituminous coal are banked at the mines at Cape Breton owing to the inadequacy of shipping facilities.

DEFICIENCY BILL SIGNED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson yesterday signed the urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill, carrying \$2,500,000 for enforcement of war-time prohibition and the Food and Fuel Control Act. The measure also provides \$6,000,000 for the Alaskan Railroad.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY BEFORE CONFEREES

Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, Who Calls It Most Important Item, Moves Adoption of Draft Convention as Basis of Discussion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, government delegate from Great Britain, presented the first item of the agenda, the eight-hour day, to the International Labor Conference yesterday, ending with a motion that the draft convention prepared by the organizing committee be adopted as the basis for discussion, its application to tropical and backward countries, however, to be referred to a special commission. Immediate disposal of the motion was opposed by D. S. Marjoribanks of Great Britain and Louis Guerin of France, employer representatives. Immediate action was urged by Gino Baldesi of Italy and P. M. Draper of Canada, Labor delegates.

Mr. Barnes, who appeared for the first time at the conference, said he considered the eight-hour day the most important item on the program.

Growth of Public Opinion

"While there has been a great deal of agitation in its favor on the part of the workers, and a great deal of experimentation of its working on the part of some employers, there has also been a changed attitude on the part of the public in regard to it," said Mr. Barnes. "Labor is ceasing to be regarded as a commodity, and is being thought of more and more in terms of a human being. Therefore, a good deal has already been done in the way of shortening hours of labor. The principle has been generally conceded that Labor is entitled to leisure, that the workers are entitled to live their lives outside of the workshop, are entitled outside of working hours to time for recreation, for education, and for the discharge of social and family duties."

"We cannot do less at this conference than adopt a convention, first, for a shorter working day. To do less than that would be to break faith with Labor. Workers throughout the war kept to their work in the hope and belief that shorter working hours would be made general after the war. They were promised that a shorter working day would be brought in after the war and the governments are now expected to fulfill the bond. Speaking on behalf of the British Government, I can say that there is every desire to fulfill all its obligations. An eight hours day bill has as a matter of fact been already prepared."

What Is Due From Labor

"Having said so much of what is due to Labor, let me say something of what, in my opinion, is due from Labor. There is, in my opinion, due from Labor whole-hearted cooperation in the largest possible production of goods. We have just gone through five years of destruction. The accumulated wealth of generations has been blown from the cannon's mouth, and what the world needs now above everything else for reconstruction is the most ample production of goods so as to make good the waste of war."

"But I submit that the way to get that is not by long hours of Labor—still less is it by denunciatory speeches on the part of some, no matter how highly placed they may be, against this or that class, or against this or that theory. The way to get it, and the only way to get it, is by a better organization of industry, by humanizing the conditions of Labor; and, I believe, by carrying out those two principles, we can get Labor to put its back into its work while it is at it."

Elasticity Needed

"In the second place, we must so frame our new convention or recommendation as to make it sufficiently elastic to meet the needs of those men and at the same time sufficiently rigid to get something like uniformity in its application, and in a third place I should adopt the principle of a 48-hour week instead of an eight-hour day. That is to say, I should adopt the principle of averages."

"In the next place, we cannot expect, at present at all events, to get an eight-hour day for all countries alike. In the highly developed countries, such as Great Britain or America or France, an eight-hour day, I suppose, is as productive as a nine-hour day, or possibly ten-hour day in other countries of more primitive methods and possibly where there is a more trying climate. To bring India or Japan into competition with Europe or America on the same level of hours would be simply to destroy

their mass of industry, and to try would be to court failure."

Mr. Barnes expressed the opinion that the convention should deal with industries as distinct from agriculture, which was different from ordinary industries.

Resolution Proposed

He moved adoption of the following resolution: "That the draft convention of the 48-hour week prepared by the organizing committee be adopted by the conference as the basis for discussion, but that the question of its application to the tropical and other countries referred to in the third paragraph of Article 405 of the Treaty be referred in the first instance for consideration by a special committee which shall report to the conference."

"This conference," he said, "is only the beginning of a series of conferences which will take place year by year. It is going to set up a permanent organization, an international Labor office, which shall have as its duty the mobilization and making effective of humane public opinion throughout the world. I therefore regard as supreme that at this conference we shall come forward with some proposals which shall be adopted by the different countries represented here; that is to say, I attach more importance to practical results than to the propagation of any theory."

"We are taking part in a movement which may have the effect of setting up different, and I hope better, relations, not only industrially, but humanely."

Better System Hoped For

"Too long, I believe, classes in all the countries have been inclined to fight and bruise one another, and after every fight to bind up their wounds and get prepared for another fight, with the inevitable result, of course, of accentuating class bitterness, of destroying wealth, upon which the welfare of all of us depends, and of inflicting untold suffering on women and children who have little or no part in the causing or the conducting of the fight. I believe the best men and women of all countries are sick of it and are looking forward to the organization of some new and better means not only of adjusting practical difficulties, but of raising life and Labor from the low plane of animal and physical struggle on to the higher ground of reason and justice and common sense. That is the sort of movement that we are here inaugurating."

A cable message has been received from German workers saying that the departure of their representatives had been delayed, but expressing the hope that they would later be able to cooperate in the work of the conference. The Belgian delegates said yesterday that they would leave on November 15, as they had affairs to attend to at home which seemed of greater importance than the work of the international conference.

RADICALS DENOUNCED BY LABOR LEADER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, in a speech read to a group of investment bankers here, denounced the doctrines of the I. W. W. and Bolsheviki, classing them together as advocating "industrial tyranny of the worst kind" which would "work untold injury to the ideals of freedom and justice in the United States." He said the American Federation of Labor is unalterably opposed to these doctrines and to that of the Socialists who "seek to establish an industrial democracy through the ownership of all means of production and distribution by the government."

There are three distinct schools of thought, he pointed out, striving for supremacy: The Socialists, who favor national ownership of everything; the Bolsheviki, the I. W. W., and the Syndicalists, who would destroy the state and turn over everything to the workers; and the American Federation of Labor that prefers to go along its tried and traditional path.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia News Office
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—With the addition of two new steamship lines for this port, announcement of which was made last Saturday, there is now a total of 16 new companies that have entered Philadelphia within the past year. The two newer entrants are the Korr Steamship Company and the Earn Lines. The former announces regular sailings between this city and Hamburg and Rotterdam; the latter is an English company, whose home port is Manchester.

SOCIALIST SUPPORT FOR STEEL STRIKE

Unions Within and Without the Federation of Labor Also Come to Strikers' Aid—Clothing Workers to Raise Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—John F. Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and chairman of the strike committee, and William Z. Foster, secretary, will make appeals for financial support of the steel strikers at a mass meeting of union members in Madison Square Garden on Saturday night. One fact of significance in connection with this meeting is that for the first time here all sections and factions of union Labor are invited to attend.

Support for the strikers is coming both from the unions recognized by the American Federation of Labor and from the independent organizations, such as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. This organization and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, an A. F. of L. body, hope each to raise \$250,000 within 10 days. The Amalgamated is collecting two hours' wages from every member in this country and Canada.

Supporters of the strike have received with acclaim a proclamation pledging moral and material aid to the strikers, issued by the national organization of the Socialist Party through its emergency committee. The proclamation says in part:

"Just as this is not a fight of the steel companies alone, but of all organized Labor, so it is not the fight of the steel workers alone, but of all organized Labor. Whenever a majority of the workers wish it so, they can have a workers' government in which the political power will be used on the side of the workers and against the capitalists. When the workers understand these simple facts they will organize both industrially and politically. Their industrial and political organizations will support each other in their common struggles. They will capture control of the political power. With the aid and support of the political power they will take over the ownership and control of industry and thus end the era of capitalism, with its injustice, exploitation and industrial conflicts. The Socialists of the United States, individually and collectively, are with the strikers in this struggle. We will stick by them in support of their demands and in defense of their rights until their victory is won. And this victory, if rightly understood and rightly used by the steel strikers and their fellow workers in other industries, will mark the beginning of a great and historic advance by the workers of America toward their complete and final emancipation."

SANTIAGO, Chile—Troops have been ordered to the mining region a short distance south of Santiago to keep order during a mining strike which offers possibilities of disorder. The general strike at the Braden Company mines at El Teniente, near Rancagua City, 40 miles south of here, has assumed great proportions. The impending arrival of 10,000 strikers, who are coming down from the mines into town, has caused alarm.

Operations in the nitrate fields of northern Chile may, it is feared, be affected by another strike which has broken out at Antofagasta, the important nitrate export port. A number of unions of longshoremen and other harbor workmen are on strike for higher wages. It is expected that the port will be tied up and that the strike movement may extend to the nitrate fields themselves.

Building Strike in Lille Settled

LILLE, France (Tuesday)—The building trades strike, which has been in progress here, has been settled, the employers agreeing to pay higher rates provisionally for the months of November and December. This will mean an additional expenditure by the employers for the two months of 33,000,000 francs.

Pickets Withdrawn
CHICAGO, Illinois—Union pickets were withdrawn from the streets of Gary and Indiana Harbor, Indiana, yesterday, and for the first time since the start of the steel strike six weeks ago workers entered the great steel plants un molested.

Col. W. S. Mapes, commander of the troops in Gary, investigating letters he obtained urging the strikers to "lay

low" until the troops were recalled, said the withdrawal of the pickets probably was in line with this policy.

Former Soldiers as Guards

GARY, Indiana—Returned overseas soldiers among the employees of the Gary steel mills are organizing a military company, it became known yesterday. The new unit will take the place of armed guards employed to protect the plant, its organizers said, and the plan will be extended to other steel mills in the Chicago district. The guardsmen are to be independent of state or federal governments and will be supported by the steel mills.

General Strike Voted in Miami

MIAMI, Florida—More than 90 per cent of union men in Miami have voted in favor of a general strike to uphold the closed shop. The strike committee has set next Monday for a general walkout. More than 3600 union men will be affected and \$2,000,000 worth of building held up.

RAILWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE PROPOSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The delegates representing all the districts of the National Union of Railwaymen met at Unity House today to receive the report from the executive on the progress of the wages negotiations and on the proposals made by the union to the government for joint control of the railways. So far only a broad policy of standardization has been dealt with in the discussions between the government and the National Union of Railwaymen's executive.

On the question of joint control, the government is not at present prepared to accept any scheme based on nationalization for the establishment of a national board of management, half the members to be appointed by the railway unions. Alternatively the government proposes the establishment of a railway advisory committee in place of the railway executive committee which was composed entirely of railway managers.

The new committee would be established under the Transport Act and would be mainly advisory. On this body the railwaymen, the railway directors and shareholders, and the traders would all have representation. The scheme is understood to have received a certain amount of support from some of the railwaymen's leaders and a section of the National Union of Railwaymen executive, but it is not known if the locomotive engineers, who are acting with the National Union of Railwaymen, would be prepared to accept the modified scheme in place of pressing their demands for full nationalization and joint control by the State and unions.

Although some difference of opinion was revealed at today's delegate meeting, it is understood that the executive reported hopefully on the prospects and recommended a continuance of negotiations.

STRIKES ARE CONDEMNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The Metropolitan Club, an organization of policemen, firemen, and letter carriers, applauded its officers who declared that the organization would repudiate any member "who suggests, instigates or takes part in a strike or violence." Mayor James Couzens and other city officials who had been invited to the meeting commended the club's action.

It was also stipulated that "the legal work day for young persons between 16 and 18 years of age shall be shorter than the legal work day for adults," and that "no minor shall be employed between the hours of 6 p. m. and 7 a. m."

The congress also recommended compulsory continuation schools for minors until the age of 18.



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MR. GOMPERS SEES COAL STRIKE'S END

Federation Leader Says Vacation of Injunction and Conference of Leaders Might Result in Settlement of the Controversy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Among several reported efforts to bring about a settlement of the strike of bituminous coal miners, the only one yesterday which could be verified officially was that of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who stated last night, upon his return to Washington from New York:

"If the injunction were vacated and the Department of Labor invited the operators and the representatives of the United Mine Workers to a further conference, I have an abiding faith that a mutually honorable adjustment could be negotiated and effected whereby the coal strike can be brought to an end."

Between now and Saturday, when the government will ask that the order temporarily restraining the officials of the miners from directing the strike be made permanent, it is believed Mr. Gompers will try to induce the Department of Justice to abandon the legal fight against the strike, presumably upon a promise he is thought to have obtained from the miners' officials to rescind the strike order. Under no other conditions is it considered likely the government would withdraw the injunction proceedings. No substantial change in the strike situation was recorded yesterday, union miners generally remaining idle and non-union miners running to capacity, with a probable production for this week of from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons as compared with 13,000,000 tons last week.

Distribution Discussed

Dr. H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, was in conference yesterday with J. A. Morrow, vice-president of the National Coal Association, but instead of discussing possible terms of settlement of the strike, Dr. Garfield was seeking information from Mr. Morrow upon certain methods of distributing coal during the war, when Mr. Morrow was director of distribution in the Fuel Administration.

The Cabinet did not meet yesterday as had been expected because A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, and other officials, had left Washington to vote in the elections in their own states. It was said nothing in the strike made a meeting imperative. Mr. Palmer was not responsible for the report in yesterday morning's newspapers that a settlement of the strike was likely in a short time.

Priority Shipments

Already the United States Railroad Administration is finding the distribution of commandeered coal, according to a priority list, a task of considerable magnitude. The machinery for this task is being developed as rapidly as possible. The central committee at Washington, which will work with regional committees, is composed of officials in the Railroad Administration and one official from the United States Shipping Board. The personnel of the committee follows:

H. B. Spencer, director of the division of purchases, chairman; S. Porcher, assistant director of purchases; E. J. Roth, manager of stores; H. P. Phillips, fuel distributor; F. C. Wright, assistant director of the division of operations; F. W. Whitaker, manager of international and fuel traffic; C. G. Guther, assistant manager of car service; S. H. E. Friend, assistant general counsel, and H. Y. Saint, chief of the export division of the Shipping Board.

Civil Remedy Sought

That the government showed consideration for the interests of the striking miners by instituting civil instead of criminal proceedings under the Lever Act, is asserted by Mr. Palmer in a letter to an organization of 80,000 employees of shipyards in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, who protested at the use of the injunction.

"There were only two ways open to me in which to enforce the law," wrote Mr. Palmer. "I might have instituted criminal prosecutions against hundreds of American citizens, but I preferred to believe that in ordering this strike they were not conscious of the fact that they were violating the criminal laws of our country, and that it would be better to have the question adjudicated by the courts in a civil proceeding. The government has placed itself upon terms of equality with its citizens, in order that there may be an official decision of the legal proposition involved."

Just Decision Looked For

"The issue will be submitted to the court at Indianapolis next Saturday, calmly and dispassionately, and if the court adjudges that the strike is illegal, I apprehend that the miners, as law-abiding citizens, will discontinue it. You understand, of course, that the government is not interfering in the wage controversy. This is a matter to be decided in a lawful way, and the government stands ready to cooperate with the mine owners and the mine workers in an effort to decide it fairly and justly."

"Upon reflection, I hope you will see that this is better than criminal prosecution and a vast number of civil actions for damages which might be brought by the injured persons against the United Mine Workers and its membership. The course which the government has taken is designed to protect the whole American people against an untold catastrophe, and also to pro-

tect the mine workers themselves against proceedings which would be injurious to them."

Mr. Lewis Noncommittal

Acting President of Mine Workers Refuses to Discuss Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, on his return here yesterday afternoon, still maintained his noncommittal attitude when questioned about the proposal he is reported to have received from Samuel Gompers for a settlement of the coal strike. Mr. Lewis said there was nothing to the report that he had received a message from Secretary Wilson reminding him that the offer of the President to appoint an arbitration commission still stands.

The first full work day during which the union bituminous coal miners, according to all reports received, obeyed the strike order, passed off quietly at the union headquarters. Attorneys of the district miners' organizations began to arrive to confer with Henry Warrum, chief counsel for the miners, in regard to the injunction suit. Mr. Warrum said that probably nothing would be filed by the defense until the day of the hearing, next Saturday. Indications point to a feeling among the union attorneys that the strike will not be settled by injunction proceedings, but that a settlement will be found in some other way before the litigation comes to an end.

Reports of the activities of the American Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhood chiefs along lines designated to bring the coal strike to a satisfactory settlement have led to conjecture as to whether the coal miners' leaders are beginning to hedge on their defiant attitude.

While the leaders express themselves as gratified at the way their men are responding to the strike call, they fully realize that they cannot hope to carry on a successful strike indefinitely without the use of benefit funds and proper organization. How far the leaders are willing to risk their great union in a defiant effort to oppose the United States Government, is a problem which most likely will be answered on or before Saturday.

Plan for Arbitration

United States Senate Resolution Proposes Means to End Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A resolution providing for the creation of a commission by President Wilson to arbitrate the coal strike in case efforts of the government fail to bring a rapprochement with the miners, was introduced in the Senate yesterday by William S. Kenyon, (R.), Senator from Iowa and chairman of the Education and Labor Committee.

The Iowa Senator said that the resolution, which will be permitted to lie on the table, was not intended for immediate action, but had been introduced by him so that his committee could have some definite plan before it with which to meet any developments in the coal strike which might necessitate action by the Senate.

The Kenyon resolution would place the power of Congress behind an effort to arbitrate the strike, by providing as follows:

"That a special commission of three members, to be appointed by the President, is hereby created to meet with the present coal strike leaders and the mine operators, in an attempt to arbitrate and settle the same. It shall be the duty of this commission to call together representatives of the miners engaged in the present strike in the bituminous and lignite coal mines of the United States, and representatives of the operators of such mines, and to use all lawful means necessary to cause such representatives to consider and settle the differences involved in the controversy."

"If, within 15 days after the passage of this act, such differences have not been adjusted or the strike terminated, the commission, on its own initiative, shall proceed to investigate the matters in controversy and shall, within 15 days thereafter, make and publish a report setting forth the results of its investigations, a résumé of the evidence received, and its conclusions as to the proper concessions, if any, to be made by one or both of the parties to the controversy. Such conclusions shall be stated in such form as to be capable of being acted upon definitely and promptly by the parties to the controversy. The terms of the members of the commission shall expire on the termination of the strike or the publication of its report."

The commission would have power to subpoena witnesses and papers, administer oaths, receive evidence, and employ such assistants as it may find necessary for the conduct of its work.

Settlement in Tennessee Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
KNOXVILLE, Tennessee—The coal operators of this district, Local No. 19, declare the coal strike will end within 28 days. They declare it is not popular with the miners. They say the men have been called "out under the strike call of the 'central competitive field'" and are beginning to realize that no demands have been made on the operators of this district. Work will be resumed at the mines when a sufficient number of men learn this, say the operators.

Asked if the operators would await settlement as regards the entire field or would start each mine as soon as sufficient number was willing to resume work, the operators said that each mine would act individually.

Increased Production Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pittsburgh News Office
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—A record-breaking production is expected in the non-union coal fields of western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, ac-

ording to statements by the operators. Although some reports say that every mine is working in full, while others are to the effect that walk-outs have occurred in many mines, the operators insist that an increase of from 10 to 20 per cent in production over normal has already been noted. Loosening up of the coal car situation is said to be partly responsible for the increased production, and union miners, drifting into the non-union territory, have been given employment.

The large Guyan and Norfolk and western fields of the State are reported to be working full blast. Pennsylvania's non-union fields continued to increase production yesterday, although evidence of unrest cropped up in Mercer and Clearfield counties.

Public Asked to Cooperate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The public is requested to cooperate with the government in reporting immediately all violations of the law against hoarding of coal and exaction of excessive prices, in a statement issued by Francis G. Caffey, United States district attorney. He says:

"During the present crisis the government expects to use every means within its power to prevent profiteering in coal. Every corporation and every person who does not obey the law will be promptly and vigorously prosecuted."

Mr. Caffey points out that the penalty for hoarding or charging excessive prices is a fine of not more than \$5000 or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

Practical Stoppage in Arkansas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas—Between 5000 and 7000 Arkansas coal miners are on strike and coal is being mined in the fields in the western part of the State only by a few independent small operators. The reserve stock in most places is sufficient for only two weeks, but the principal industrial centers use natural gas for fuel. There is no indication of a break in the strikers' ranks and operators are making no effort to run the mines.

Many Miners Working

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania—Reports received at the state department of mines yesterday from mine inspectors in the bituminous region, were held to indicate that many miners were working in Westmoreland, Greene, Fayette and Somerset counties, and that some were working in Indiana.

HIGHER WAGES FOR POLICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—Higher salaries are to be paid the policemen in Billings and in Anaconda, Montana, according to recent resolutions of the respective city councils. The Billings police are to receive \$5 a month additional, and also \$1 additional each month for every year of continuous service in the Billings department. As some of the officers at Billings have been with the city for many years, the raise in cases is a very substantial one. At Anaconda, both the policemen and firemen were granted flat raises.

AUCTIONEERS DISCARD RED FLAG

ROCHESTER, New York—Auctioneers here have adopted a blue flag in place of the red emblem so long associated with their profession.

ORIGIN OF STRIKE ON BRITISH RAILWAYS

Recent Railway Strike Is Shown to be Culminating Point of Movement Beginning Just Over Twelve Years Ago

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England—To understand rightly the developments leading up to the crisis on the railways at the end of September, which baffled the conciliatory powers of the Prime Minister and any number of his Cabinet colleagues on the one hand, and Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., and the executive of the National Union of Railwaymen on the other, it is necessary to travel back a few years and note the evolution in the train of thought dominating the railway workers. The deadlock now threatening the industrial life of the Nation is not, as so many writers would have us believe, the result of some form of recent Bolshevik propaganda by irresponsible cranks who have captured the machinery of the railwaymen's union.

The strike was the culminating point of a movement which had its beginnings just over 12 years ago, when the then Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants started an intensive agitation for the amalgamation of existing railway unions and later what was known as the "all grades movement." The leaders of that movement recognized that with half a dozen competing unions catering for various classes of railway workers, progress in the direction of improving wages, hours, or working conditions was absolutely impossible. Taking each section singly, the railway companies simply played one grade of worker off against another. Indeed, at that time the railway companies refused to negotiate or to recognize the right of the unions to speak on behalf of the men.

First National Strike

In 1911 the country had its first experience of a strike that had any pretense of being national in character or as embracing every grade of labor on the railways; in a word, the first "industrial expression" of the "all grades movement" agitation. The result justified the hopes and anticipations of the industrial unionists (there had been a terrific domestic battle between the industrial unionists and craft unionists in the amalgamation leading to the National Union of Railwaymen). The government was compelled to intervene and the strikers secured a victory after a strike which lasted four days.

It is the period from then on till the outbreak of war in 1914 that has bearing on the present conflict, as in the interval the unions had consolidated their forces and were ready with their demands for a general advance in wages for every class and grade of workman employed on the railways. The European conflict intervened and the movement was held up until the early months of this year, when negotiations were opened and have been going on at irregular intervals until broken off by the strike.

Demand for Standardization

Matters have undoubtedly been complicated in consequence of the war and the increased cost of living, but in the national demand submitted by the National Union of Railwaymen, the government was asked to stan-

dardize the conditions of service on the railways. Because of the differences between the different railways in the manner of grading and the further differences in rates of wages paid to the same grade in one town and another, between the town and the country districts, the union asserts that it is well nigh impossible to arrive at an agreement that is not full of anomalies and subsequent cause for discontent.

Since the war the railwaymen have received a war wage or bonus of 33s. per week in addition to their pre-war wages, and, by an agreement completed in March last, it was decided that these rates should remain undisturbed until December of this year. Having regard to the fact that the agreement has another three months to run, during which period, of course, wages would remain stationary even if by some unexpected process food prices fell, the action of the railwaymen's executive in calling a strike is not by any argument justifiable, even if Mr. Thomas' statement that the government offer would mean a reduction in wages to certain grades of 14s. a week is correct.

"The strike decision appears to have been reached because the offer of the government was stated to be 'definitive,' and Mr. Thomas said it was the first time he had seen this word used throughout his whole career in negotiating wages movements. Sir Auckland Geddes, his attention having been directed to the fact, explained that he had himself altered the word 'definitive' to 'definite.' The strike, the executive regarded as throwing out a challenge which they immediately accepted—with the instant result that tens of thousands of innocent people were subjected to all kinds of inconvenience especially in the larger towns where men and women travel to and from their place of business. The government requisitioned motor lorries and installed a system of road transport, but there was a difficulty in obtaining milk in the thickly populated working-class districts, so that it was the children of the working-class themselves who were the first—and the last—to suffer."

As to the merits of the demands of the railwaymen, the whole question, which, incidentally, seems to have escaped the notice of the press, and has not been made clear even by the union's official statement, centered around the movement of 1914, when all the plans were developed for increasing the standard of living of all railway workers, which the railwaymen declare was disgracefully low and quite unsuitable as a basis for negotiations. If the war had not come upon the world the probabilities are that the railway men would have been successful in raising their standard of living all round.

The War Wage

The war wage of 33s., they say, was based upon the increase in the cost of living calculated by the Board of Trade at 125 per cent above pre-war level. The proposal of the government to submit this additional war wage of 33s. to a sliding scale movement, falling or rising with the cost of living, simply maintained a certain pre-war standard, and completely ignored the desire of the railway workers for a better place in the scheme of things.

The government position is even

more briefly put: the railways are already working at a loss in consequence of the increased wages bill and reduction in the hours of railwaymen, which, together, are responsible for an increase of about £67,000,000 or a trifle over 140 per cent. The full concession of the men's demands would involve a still further expenditure of £14,000,000 a year. This could be met only by increasing passenger fares and by increased goods rates, which would add to the difficulties of manufacturers already heavily handicapped in their competition for the world's markets.

The railwaymen have learnt the lesson of the "all grades movement" only too well, and show no desire to revert to the sectional demands of a decade or more ago. Hence their unwillingness to agree to any arrangement that did not offer better conditions to every grade embraced by the generic term railwayman.

BANK CLERKS DEMAND HIGHER SALARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Bank clerks are the latest recruits to the universal chorus of those who claim that their salaries are too small. The spokesmen of the banks in this city declares that unskilled laborers receive a higher rate of remuneration. He points out that under the minimum fair wage schedule the minimum number of hours that employees of a bank work is 44 hours a week, and in numerous cases it is higher. The salaries at which most of the bank employees here start are very low, \$500 per annum being paid usually. Taking a basis of \$500 per annum, it will take a bank clerk between three and seven years to reach the minimum wage set for laborers under the fair wage schedule. The ordinary rate of increase in a bank clerk's salary is \$100 per annum, so it requires between eight and twelve years before a bank clerk is able to have a home of his own.

Under the fair wage schedule bricklayers and stone masons receive \$1 an hour and work 44 hours a week. This rate gives them an income of \$2288 per annum. However, although weather conditions are such that they cannot follow their trade the year round, they can easily earn \$1500 per annum at it. The bank clerk argues that since he assumes responsibilities as great, if not greater than the bricklayer, he ought to receive a living wage.

WOMEN CLERKS TO GET BONUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Women field clerks in the United States Army, whose residence is in Massachusetts, will be entitled to the \$100 state bonus for military service, according to a decision made yesterday by the Attorney-General and the State Treasurer. The women were regularly enrolled as members of the United States Army and were subject to the same regulations as men doing the same work. Four of them were decorated by Gen. John J. Pershing for distinguished service overseas.

DENIAL OF CHARGE AGAINST DRY LAW

Statement That Prohibition Is Responsible for Increase in Radical Element Is Declared Not Only False but Absurd

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The statement by the Association Opposed to National Prohibition that prohibition is responsible for an increase in the radical element and is an aid to the I. W. W. and the Bolshevik is not only false, but absurd," said William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League. "Such a statement, on the strength of alleged investigations of unnamed writers, put out by an association which came before the public with the assurance that it would receive no money from the liquor interests, when in fact, in addition to individuals and concerns directly and indirectly financially profiting by the sale of liquor, it has received more than \$50,000 from the national organization of retail liquor dealers, is an insult to the intelligence of the public."

"For anarchists who repudiate the obligation of contracts and who have no respect for the sanctity of an oath to say that prohibition helps radicalism in order to try to get rid of prohibition so that liquor will be available to inflame their intended dupes would not be surprising. It is probably true that the real leaders in crime, crookedness and riot are total abstainers, but such leaders are opposed to prohibition because it cuts off the available raw material for use in the furtherance of their plots."

"The statement of the association is at variance with the common experience of mankind. Always in times of disorder, saloons have been closed instead of new ones being opened. There have been fewer labor disturbances in prohibition states than in wet states. There has been less labor disturbance in the dry states since they were dry than in the same states in a similar wet period. The main centers of anarchistic activity have been wet centers."

"The real truth is that it is not prohibition but the specious nullification activity of agencies like the Association Opposed to National Prohibition which frankly announces its main purpose to be the prevention of the enforcement of prohibition that is menacing the Nation today. The Association Opposed to National Prohibition, the German brewers and all the other wet interests that hide behind its false front are opposed to the enforcement of prohibition because they realize that if it is given a fair trial by enforcement it will be utterly impossible, even in New York, to maintain any formidable movement for its repeal. Not a single state that has tried prohibition has gone back to license since the passage of the Webb-Kenyon law, enabling the states to enforce their own regulations."

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LEON TROTZKY AS SPANISH PRISONER

Further Extracts Are Given From
Bolshevik Leader's Account of
Arrest in Madrid While
Sightseeing in the Capital

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Paris

MADRID, Spain—The second and final contribution by Leon Trotsky, of Russian Bolshevik fame, upon his experiences three years ago, when he was arrested while idling and sightseeing in Madrid because, as he was officially informed, his opinions—which he had never expressed in Spain and which the officials did not know until he told them about them—were too advanced for Spain, has been published in the circumstances which have already been described in The Christian Science Monitor.

Leon Trotsky, who practiced extensively as a journalist before he went back to Russia and rose to dictatorship in the new regime, is an inveterate note-taker, and continually writes down his new impressions. These articles of his about his three days in the Spanish jail to which he was taken by an agent of police were evidently written before his return to Russia.

Trotsky Indignant

"I have already spoken of the prison," says Leon Trotsky. The division of the prisoners into three categories, according to what they paid, seemed to me to be a scandalous imposition, more so when I became acquainted with the fact that the prisoners of the first class enjoyed a daily walk for two hours and might receive visits from their family every day, while those who did not pay suffered from no small restrictions in regard to these matters. But after all this is logic; a fictitious equality for prisoners cannot exist in a society which is entirely based on inequality. Besides, by making the richer prisoners pay for the hospitality which is extended to them, the Spanish Government enriches the public funds, which in Spain, as is known, are apt to be embarrassed with more difficulties than in most European states.

"From the prison I sent a letter to the Minister of the Interior in which I called his attention to the meanness of the conduct of the police. 'Yesterday,' I wrote to him among other things, 'a police agent intimated to me in the prison that I ought to leave Spain and insisted that I should declare at once to which country I would like to go. But at the present time I cannot go to any part without first obtaining permission from the government of the nation to which I wish to go. After my detention in Madrid I shall have even more difficulties to face, when I wish to go away, because nobody, Mr. Minister, nobody in Europe nor elsewhere in the world will wish to believe that I have been imprisoned in Madrid without a reasonable cause.'

"On the following day they released me. The agent, who had made a declaration of affection for me on the day of my arrest, told me at the prison door that I should be taken that same afternoon to Cadiz. Why to Cadiz? I looked at the map of Spain. Thus, after having been moved from Berezov (in Siberia) to Petrograd, and after having subsequently passed through Vienna, Paris, and Madrid, I was obliged to direct myself across the Iberian peninsula to Cadiz where the continent ends and the ocean begins.

"A Dangerous Agitator"

"The police agents who were escorting me did not withhold many secrets concerning my journey. To all who interrogated them (and these were no small number of people, since the news of my imprisonment had appeared in the newspapers on the previous day) they related my history with much gusto and without omitting any details. In their narratives they treated me very well. And everybody, to afford me consolation, assured me that the climate of Cadiz was delightful. This gentleman would never have been detained, explained the chief of police officials, if a dispatch had not been received from the French police drawn up in the following terms: 'Three days ago there left for Spain a dangerous agitator, an anarchist,

terrorist, Leon Trotsky. He was going to Madrid.' 'I had been feeling convinced that a mysterious telegram had played an important part in my Spanish misadventures; now there was decisive proof of it. Perhaps the titles of 'anarchist' and 'terrorist' had been added by the police official to improve his story, but there could be no doubt that the telegram had been drawn up in compromising terms, with allusions to anarchism and subversive tendencies. Be that as it may, the Spanish Government saw to it that they took me to Cadiz. Now, as regards this affair and for what it is worth I will point out a detail of the practical spirit of the Spanish authorities. The police proposed that I should acquire the railway ticket for Cadiz at my own expense. As I had not the least interest in going to Cadiz, and should lose nothing by not going, I did not consider it necessary to pay for the ticket out of my own pocket, especially as I had already enriched the Spanish Treasury to the extent of 4½ pesetas, the charge for three days of 'pension completa' in the prison. The police agents noted what I said, and in the end I received a ticket for Cadiz without paying a centimo.

Dispatched to New York

"The chief of police at Cadiz was in a middle when we came upon him. He had before him a quantity of telegrams which were entirely contradictory. They had been giving him orders from Madrid that he should send me to any American republic that I might choose, but at the same time they demanded that he should see to it that I left in the first ship. He consulted the Governor of Cadiz and he decided to send me off in the first ship, which left on the following day—for Havana. Then he himself offered me a free passage. I should be obliged to make the passage as a prisoner and to pass, therefore, from the hands of the Spanish to those of the Cuban police. I protested. I sent urgent telegrams to the chief of police at Madrid, to the Minister of the Interior, and to the Count de Romanones, requesting that I should be free to depart for New York. The chief of police and the Governor of Cadiz hesitated and were inclined to recognize my right to refuse to go to Havana if I did not wish to do so. The central government also recognized that right, in regard to which an interpellation of the Republican deputy, Castrovido, concerning my detention and expulsion, had been of assistance. Ultimately I was given permission to remain in Cadiz until November 30, that is to say until the departure of the first ship for New York.

"P. S. As the prefect of Cadiz could only speak Castilian, I utilized as interpreter a certain German who, I came to know afterward, was the secretary of the German consulate. I call the attention of the friends of the Allies to this circumstance."

PROHIBITION A DIRECT PEOPLE'S MANDATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—W. E. Johnson of the Anti-Saloon League of America, opened a discussion on prohibition at the monthly dinner of the Rotary Club of London held at the Holborn Restaurant. Among those present were Lord Morris of Newfoundland, Admiral Sir W. R. Hall, M. P., and Sir J. T. Tanner.

Mr. Johnson said what they had done in America in dealing with the evil of alcohol and the indiscriminate sale of intoxicating drinks was to adopt the policy of abolishing the source of supply. Many of the American people who were accustomed to drinking a glass of wine or beer, not regarding it as an evil, today were willing to forgo that privilege in order to dispose of the multitude of serious evils that grew out of the indiscriminate selling of intoxicating liquors. Thirty-two states, Mr. Johnson said, by free vote, had voted for the abolition of the liquor traffic, some of them by a majority as high as three to one.

Their two self-governing territories had also voted in the same way by an overwhelming majority. Because of the success that followed the enactment of state prohibition laws there had come a movement for national prohibition. National prohibition could not be effected without the amendment of the Federal Constitution, which was a very difficult thing to do. For that constitutional amendment, 45 legislatures had voted, whereas 30 would have been sufficient.

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Satin Petticoats, straight line models, one with a five-inch side plaited flounce, others with deep plaited flounce with solid or two-color combinations, some with tops of jersey silk, others with self body. In black, peacock, rose, purple, Copenhagen and taupe.

Satin Petticoats at \$7.95

One style, resembling those made to order by a dressmaker, has a deep flounce with two deep tucks and a deep hem. In black, navy, purple and taupe. Others with jersey tops of messaline or taffeta flounce, some with Dresden silk in vandykes, some trimmed with ribbon. Some extra sizes with jersey silk tops, plaited flounce with two narrow plaited ruffles. Black and colors.

Second Floor, Livingston Street.

and twelve or thirteen had ratified it without a single dissenting vote.

From the beginning, Mr. Johnson said, this matter of prohibition had been a people's law; nothing had been done without a direct mandate from the people. They had prohibition because the people wanted it. Prior to July 1 last, when war-time prohibition had been brought into effect, they had had over 12,000 prohibition municipalities in the United States. This question had been tried in those 12,000 municipalities, and it was because it was a success there that the people had adopted it as a national policy.

As to the question of personal liberty, the people of the United States could have exercised their liberty against prohibition, but they had not done so, and a large proportion of those who voted for prohibition were moderate drinking men. This matter of prohibition of the liquor traffic was the extension, culmination, and completion of their dream of human liberty. By the adoption of prohibition, they had set free men who could not control their appetites, and they had set free the wives and children of those men where prohibition was in force in the United States. In 1916, the views of 770 bankers had been invited as to the effect of prohibition. The answer of 634 was in the affirmative, 68 were non-committal. The prohibition movement was not a religious movement. It was a business movement, and met with success wherever tried.

GERMAN VIEW OF BRITISH CHARACTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Times of London recently published the following communication from its Berlin correspondent:

"In a further article on England and English thought the German Gazette describes the Celtic character as being typified by fancifulness, sprightliness, and musical talent, mixed with a certain amount of untrustworthiness and malice; the Anglo-Saxon as being stay-at-home and middle class; the Norman as conquering, pugnacious, aristocratic. Lloyd George, Asquith, and Churchill are named as typical representatives of the three categories.

"It may be said that the broad mass of English people is Anglo-Saxon... its distinctive features are sobriety, integrity, tenacity, and love of freedom, all qualities whereon the main strength of the English national character is based. Such attributes as these have enabled the Englishman to win and to retain his numerous colonies, to keep his life free from immorality and decay longer than most other white races, and finally to build up a state which other nations habitually regard—and for over 100 years have regarded—as the ideal product of history and the quintessence of a people.

"Germans will find here most important material for comparisons, for the qualities mentioned are Lower Saxons, and, therefore, German ones. Should we want to learn how serious gifts should be guarded and cherished, we have in the Anglo-Saxon type an example that will help us to find our true selves again, to find what are generally called the virtues of our ancestors—only a feeble copy of which existed in the superficial decades before the war, and exists in the insane materialism and inordinate love of pleasure at the present time.

"Anyone who knows the England of today, and is able to distinguish between the large cities and the country, will find in the former the same reckless, superficial standpoint of Kultur, the same spirit of 'Jazz' as in the large cities of Germany and other continental countries; but in the citizen class, which in England comprises the greater part of the so-called 'proletariat,' he will not notice anything approaching the degree of moral degeneracy which obtains among ourselves and other nations."

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COOPERATION GAINS AMONG ARMENIANS

Armenia Has Collective Membership of 300,000, Although the Turks Suppressed the Movement Before the War

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—The following memorandum submitted by Prof. Mikael Mandian to the executive committee of the International Cooperative Alliance, shows that in spite of the war, cooperation has been able to advance itself in Armenia, where, in the opinion of Professor Mandian, it has a great future.

"Before the war," he writes, "Armenia was divided between Turkey and Russia. In Turkey the cooperative movement was completely suppressed; whilst in Russia it was regarded with suspicion by the government and was under government surveillance. Since 1870 the cooperative movement began in Russian Armenia under the form of cooperation of credit. Little by little one perceived cooperative societies for the supply of necessities and products in the villages and towns, and at the head of these was the agricultural society of Armenia. There were three centers of cooperation—Erivan, Shusha, and Alexandropol—all of which contained wholesale establishments.

Great War Service

"Toward the beginning of the war cooperatives played a great part in the economic life of the country—the Russian Government and municipalities even sought their help in fighting speculation; and during the war they performed remarkable work in distributing articles of the first necessity, food, clothing, etc.

"At the beginning of the Russian Revolution, with the departure of Russian troops from the Caucasus, Armenia found herself completely cut off from Russia by the Tartar population, in the regions of Baku, Daghestan, and Northern Caucasus. Since 1917, the Armenian part of Russia has governed itself independently, having a Parliament of its own. It was officially declared a Republic in 1918. The beginning of its independence was at the most difficult moment of the war, when, quite alone, it was compelled to carry on a war, which proved too much for its forces, against Germans, Turks, and local Tartars. It was obliged to yield a large part of its territory to the enemy, such as Kars, Iagdir, Saradabad, Kamarlou, and Nakhichevan, from which the population ran away in a state of panic, and crowded into towns which were well defended.

High Price of Bread

"In the free territory of the Republic, more than half of the population were refugees; and the economic condition of the country was appalling. At this time the greatest help was given by the cooperative societies of Erivan, Alexandropol, and Dilijan, which, under the most difficult conditions, were able to procure the necessary products. The cooperative society of Dilijan sold bread for 50 kopecks a pound—a pound—for nearly two years. At the same time the productive cooperative societies had met with great checks in their development on account of the scarcity of goods and the difficulty of transport; the tinned fruit cooperative society of Erivan had to give up its

work, sugar being so scarce, also tin. The farms with milk and cheese products continued to exist, also the factories of clothing materials; and with the help of the government several other cooperative branches were started for carpentry, blacksmith's work, shoemaking, etc., which received their materials from the government.

"After the conclusion of the armistice and the departure of the Turks, the Russian Armenians commenced to return to their ruined villages, finding in the cooperative movement a means for the reconstruction of their ruined districts.

"The Republic has already existed nearly two years with a population of 2,000,000, 500,000 of which are refugees; but not being yet recognized by the Peace Conference, it has no means of arranging its financial and economic affairs, and cannot even issue its own money. There exists only the paper money of the Caucasus, which is of no value at present either in the country or abroad. Under these conditions all private commerce is stopped and the only means of trading is by the exchange of products.

Business by Barter

"Notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions the cooperative movement continues to work. At this moment there are 369 cooperative societies, 184 consumers' societies, 160 credit societies, and 25 productive societies, having collectively a membership of 300,000. All these societies conduct their business with the villagers by barter, exchanging goods from abroad for raw materials, principally wool, skins, carpets, and dried fruits, and in case of their being able to get sugar, the fruit factories will begin to work again.

"In the month of June, at Erivan, there was a conference of all the societies, at which more than 100 delegates were present. It was resolved to increase the production of the cooperative movement and open new stores. The conference adopted the constitution of the Cooperative Union which would combine the societies of the whole of Armenia, having its headquarters at Erivan. According to the report of the Erivan Central Committee, their balance was 30,000,000 rubles. The government has promised all their help to the cooperative society.

"Cooperation has a great future. If it only has help from other countries it will always have the means of paying back full value for what it receives, because the country is rich, and a great part of the trade is in the hands of the cooperative movement. Owing to the disturbed state of Russia, all relations between the cooperative societies of that country and Armenia having been severed, the only hope for the vitality and future development of the Armenian cooperative movement lies in intercourse with, and the practical support of, foreign cooperative societies."

CRITICISM OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CALCUTTA, India—Much criticism has been leveled at the Government of India with regard to its practice of what is termed "burying itself" at Simla and at Delhi, and the following indictment of this procedure was recently contributed to The Statesman: "With reference to the frontier scandals it is to be hoped that, to whatever court of appeal the case of Public Opinion v. the Government of India is carried, due weight will at last be given to the protests which have been

BRANCH BOARDS FOR BRITISH POLICEMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Police orders have just been issued which state that the commissioner has obtained the sanction of the Home Secretary for the institution of branch boards under the Police Act. There will be branch boards for inspectors, sergeants, and constables. One inspector will be elected from each division, one from the commissioner's office, and one from the public carriage department, and one from another department, and they will be known as divisional representatives. Sergeants will elect a representative from each subdivision, who will be known as subdivisional and station representatives respectively. From these, divisional representatives and deputy-divisional representatives will be chosen. Boards thus constituted will make representations upon any matters connected with conditions of service of their rank and the general welfare of the force, other than questions of discipline and promotion affecting individuals. In cases of urgency, a small delegation may interview the commissioner and obtain his ruling on the point at issue.

The constitution further provides: "In the case of a question arising affecting more than one rank being brought to the notice of the commissioner, arrangements will be made to assemble a combined board of an equal number of representatives of the boards concerned, i. e., inspectors, sergeants, or constables. "The organization shall be within the force and shall be entirely independent of and unassociated with any body or person outside the police service." The elections are by ballot.

TAMAILIPAS GOVERNOR NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
JUAREZ, Mexico—Gen. Francisco Gonzales, former military commander of the Juarez Garrison, has been named Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico. The new Governor left on October 28 for Ciudad Victoria to take up his new duties.

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RED GUARD'S STORY
OF LIFE IN RUSSIA

Member of Anglo-Russian Commission Says There Is Both Fuel and Food Shortage—German Influence Is Strong

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Mr. Dukes, who has recently returned from Petrograd, after several months under the Bolshevik régime, gave an account of his experiences to press representatives at the War Office recently. He was associated in Russia with the Anglo-Russian Commission and the Russian Relief Committee, and during his residence sent home reports on the situation.

Mr. Dukes was introduced by Mr. Winston Churchill, who remarked that a veil had hung over the interior of Bolshevik Russia, and it was only from time to time that they could get direct information of a kind upon which they could rely. Mr. Dukes lived in Russia for about 10 months on his last visit. He was a Communist and a Red Guard, and he lived among the poor people under ordinary conditions.

Mr. Dukes explained that from 1909 to 1914 he was a musical student at the Petrograd Conservatoire, and assistant to Mr. Albert Coates, who was then conductor of the Imperial Opera in Petrograd. After war broke out he again went out to Russia, and, at the invitation of Sir Arthur Yapp, worked with the American Y. M. C. A., and inquired to what extent the British Y. M. C. A. might cooperate with them. He came home in August of last year, and was then sent out again to inquire for the Russian Relief Committee into the degree of distress prevailing in Russia, and the best means of relieving it. He was unable to obtain a Bolshevik visa, but on purely personal motives, in his anxiety to study the situation in Russia, he crossed the frontier and, as a matter of fact, had crossed it seven times since last November.

The Communist Party
Dealing with the situation in Russia, Mr. Dukes explained that the Communist Party, which rules Russia, was composed of a very tiny minority of the population. The party was detested and abominated, particularly by the workingmen. It was filled with the scum of the population, and one of its prominent members had said "the great majority of the members of our party are false brothers. Most of them are former financiers, property owners, and commercial men, who have squeezed themselves into the party to be able to carry on more easily their commerce by subterfuge, and all their dealings are of the character of speculation."

The party, no doubt, numbered a lot of idealists, but they were extremely ignorant, especially of human nature. In July last it was purged by means of reregistration, with the result that its ranks were numerically reduced by half. Precise figures had never been published, but it was reduced to 2000 or 3000 in Petrograd. A campaign was started to induce workingmen to join, but the result was no less disastrous than the purging had been, only just over 6000 men and women being brought in. At the present time, therefore, the Communist Party in Petrograd was roughly 12,000 and the percentage was about the same over the rest of Russia.

The People Cowed
It was often wondered, said Mr. Dukes, why 97 per cent of the popula-

tion could be held so completely in the power of this small minority of the Communist Party. The reason was that Russia had always been subject to somebody and always would be. When the Bolshevik régime fell, the Russians would be subject to whoever was in Russia at that particular time. The whole people were cowed by the system of terrorism which prevailed, and they had lost all confidence in themselves. In Petrograd, strikes were a permanency. They broke out every day, and were ruthlessly suppressed. "The Bolsheviks are born leaders themselves," said Mr. Dukes, "and the cleverest thing they have done is to pick out all the leaders from the working classes. The men they select simply disappear. The result is that the working classes have no leaders left. They are a mass, filled with hatred of those who tyrannize over them. Recently a delegation of Moscow strikers set out for Petrograd to encourage a further strike there. They were discovered on the road, and not a single member of the party has since been heard of. Peasant risings are suppressed in a similar manner. One was suppressed by artillery fire, which completely wiped out half a dozen villages. That is the way in which the Russian people are kept in check. Every institution of liberty, every army and navy unit has its Communist group, who are absolute dictators. There is no press in Russia except Bolshevik press. Criticism is a crime and no one can write a book unless it is in favor of the Soviet régime."

One of the reasons why the Red Army still went on fighting, said Mr. Dukes, was that they were forced to do so by the raging terror in Russia. Every Red Army soldier knew that if he deserted to the Whites his wife and children would be arrested and would suffer great hardships. In Petrograd there was a concentration camp containing 15,000 women and children, the wives and children of peasants who had gone over to the Whites.

German Dominant

"There is no one who believes," declared Mr. Dukes, "that the Bolshevik régime is going to last. German influence is dominant in Russia at the present time. Lenin has always spoken of Germany as the foremost nation in the world. German commercial travelers are overrunning Russia, selling foodstuffs which the Germans no longer require because they are being fed by the Americans and ourselves. The Bolsheviks have invited German agriculturists to Russia, and have settled them on the land. When the overthrow of the Bolshevik régime takes place they will be on the spot and will secure the dominant influence in the country. That influence is inevitable unless there is a counterbalancing one. It is impossible to describe with what longing the Russian workingman looks for us to save him from the horrible despotism raging all over the country. He looks to the British workingmen to force the government to intervene in Russia, and to put an end to the horrors taking place there."

Mr. Dukes described the prospects of the coming winter in Petrograd as very gloomy. Even more acute than the food shortage was the shortage of fuel, he said.

COAL QUESTION IN
SWEDEN AND BRITAIN

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—An official communication was recently issued in Sweden with regard to the negotiations which have been proceeding between that country and Great Britain concerning the importation of coal into Sweden. About a month ago, the communication stated, the British au-

thorities issued an order forbidding ships proceeding to Sweden to bunker, unless they were chartered to bring back cargoes of timber from the Baltic, the charters to be made with the Central Chartering Bureau in London.

In reply to formal protests entered by the Swedish Government, it was stated that it was absolutely essential that England should secure an adequate supply of timber, in view of the prevailing shortage in housing accommodation. Since then, however, the British authorities have announced that exceptions in this ruling will be made in the case of those ships which had already been chartered for other purposes, as well as those employed in regular trading. It was also proposed that an arrangement should be made with the Swedish shipping companies by which they should undertake to deliver 60,000 standards to Britain during the present shipping season.

On being consulted by the Swedish Government the shipping companies made counter-proposals, one of which was that instead of undertaking to deliver the required amount of timber, they should guarantee sufficient tonnage to insure delivery, and that the timber should be forwarded as promptly as possible. This stipulation has been agreed to. Arrangements have also been made as to terms. The timber to be delivered will not include sleepers, firewood, pit-props, or props.

DEMILITARIZED MEN WANT WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Minister of Labor received recently the deputation of discharged soldiers and sailors who had marched to London from Manchester. Their spokesman indicated the difficulties that former soldiers were experiencing in finding employment, and urged upon the government the necessity of taking immediate action before the winter set in to provide employment. Sir Robert Horne, in reply, stated that he had every sympathy with their desire to find employment. He detailed the steps which had already been taken to help former service men, and added that his department would continue to do all that lay in its power in this direction. The deputation asked whether, in view of the exhausting nature of their march to London, the Minister of Labor would find them transport to return to Manchester. Sir Robert stated that this would be a matter of great difficulty, but undertook to do his best.

WOMEN TO CONVENE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

SAN ANTONIO, Texas.—A joint convention of the women of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California with women from Mexico is to be held in San Antonio during the first week in December. Discussion of the problems affecting women and adoption of a program for cooperative effort among the women of the four states and Mexico in advancing their interests is expected.

SHALL GERMANY
BE DISARMED?

André Lefèvre, Deputy, Introduces Motion to Render the German Disarmament Effective

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France.—Mr. Clemenceau president of the Council, spoke recently before the French Peace Commission of the Chamber of Deputies concerning the motion of André Lefèvre to enter into negotiations with the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles for the adoption of an addition to the Peace Treaty, rendering the disarming of Germany effective.

Mr. Clemenceau referred to Article 168 of the Peace Treaty as giving adequate guarantees of disarmament. In what concerned heavy artillery, by the terms of the Treaty, Germany could neither manufacture, buy, nor obtain any kind of heavy ordnance. She must not only destroy the cannon which she possessed, but also the machinery for their manufacture. As for field artillery, Germany had the right to keep 288. "The Treaty," said the speaker, "gives us the right to limit the manufacture of artillery in Germany, since we have the choice of factories and can limit their number. Thus we can forbid all manufacture. If our military experts see the necessity for such interdiction."

"Therefore, there is no need," continued Mr. Clemenceau, "to reopen negotiations with Germany. I do not wish to enter into any new political conversations with Germany, but I am willing to take up the matter with our allies."

Motion Altered

The commission, after having heard Mr. Clemenceau, discussed the terms of the Lefèvre motion, which was altered so as to read as follows: "The Chamber invites the government to enter into negotiations with the allied and associated powers to render the disarming of Germany effective, by the interdiction of certain war manufactures." André Lefèvre's proposed addition to the Treaty was rejected.

The report of Mr. Barthou reproduced the arguments adopted by the commission setting forth that the Lefèvre motion was useless because the text of the Treaty provides for the disarming of Germany, and that in any case the discussion of the question must follow and not precede the ratification of the Treaty. André Lefèvre immediately altered the tribute to protest. It was not true, according to him, that the Treaty was sufficient. If Mr. Clemenceau had any doubts on the subject, he need only consult Marshal Foch. But this he would not do! Why? Lefèvre over the tribune toward Mr. Clemenceau, Mr. Lefèvre asked: "You have Marshal

Foch under your orders. You see him each day. Why have you never thought of consulting him?"

Germany Arming

"Germany is arming at the present moment, and nothing in the clauses of the armistice prohibits it from doing so," declared Mr. Lefèvre. "When the Treaty is concluded, Germany will continue to arm much more than we have foreseen, because our means of control are insufficient, while it will cavil on the meaning of Article 168."

Mr. Clemenceau reiterated his belief that the articles of the Treaty allow France "to obtain the same results as the motion of Mr. Lefèvre. He does not believe this. But I do. I am convinced of it."

Mr. Lefèvre reaffirmed that his motion would strengthen the Treaty and that it would constitute a new guarantee which unfortunately had not been thought of during the negotiations. "The matter was discussed thoroughly," replied the president of the council.

COOPERATION AND MUNICIPAL POLITICS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—The following program has been approved by the National Committee for the guid-

ance of political councils and the adoption by cooperative candidates at municipal elections:

1. Municipal control of lighting, electric power, tram and omnibus services, public markets, abattoirs, baths, laundries, and wash-houses.
2. Free education in all stages, the establishing of nursery schools and kindergartens, and the compulsory provision of free meals for necessitous children attending schools.
3. The efficient administration of all laws affecting public health, and the extension of facilities for recreation, such as open spaces, and provision for the enjoyment of music, art, and literature.
4. The adoption and carrying out of the housing and town planning acts, houses to be built on lines which will secure healthy, decent, and suitable accommodation at reasonable rents.
5. Collective control of the distribution of a supply of pure milk.
6. The establishment of municipal kitchens, where required.
7. The establishment of municipal works departments, the observation of trade union regulations on all public services, and the recognition of the claim of trade unions to a share in the controlling of the conditions of labor.
8. The election of aldermen and councillors to be by proportional representation.
9. The adoption of uniform rating.
10. The extension of allotments and small holdings with fixity of tenure.
11. The safeguarding and keeping clear of all rights of way and foot-paths.

CITIZENS TURN OUT
AND REBUILD HIGHWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACHIAS, Maine.—More than 50 of the leading citizens in business and the professions dropped their usual occupations for three days recently and worked as volunteer road builders. They also donated a dozen motor trucks. Some filled trucks with gravel at the pits, while others spread it upon the road, the work being done on a mile stretch between Machias and West Kennebec which has for a long time been in a bad condition. The people of West Kennebec gave the workers a fish chowder one day and a lobster dinner the next. As a result of this effort, a permanent good roads association was formed to carry out a similar work later in other parts of the section.

BEET SUGAR FACTORY OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana.—The beet sugar factory at Billings, Montana, has opened for its annual fall run, and the sugar shortage in this section of the country has been somewhat relieved by the production of the Billings plant. The plant at Missoula, Montana, is not being operated this season, but the beets raised in the vicinity of Missoula are being shipped to the Billings factory. Both the Billings and the Missoula plants are owned by the Great Western Sugar Company, of Denver, Colorado.

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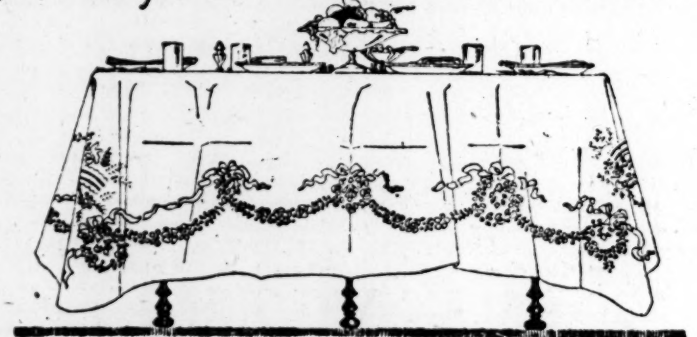
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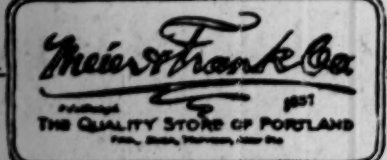
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EGYPT'S NEED FOR A DEFINITE POLICY

British Government Appoints a Commission Under Lord Milner to Review Conditions and Determine Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—It was recently pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor that what was above all needed in Egypt, was a definite and fixed policy. To that end, the British Government has appointed a commission under Lord Milner's chairmanship to review the position and conditions of Egypt and recommend what the future policy is to be. Meanwhile, however, much of the value of this commission is being lost by its delay in beginning its work. Until it begins, no policy can be followed other than the always fatal one of drift. This is the mischief-maker's opportunity, and so it is proving to be in Egypt.

Every nation, unless it consists of slaves, has national aspirations and no one will deny them legitimate scope. It is the British mission, as already pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor, to fit the Egyptian to fulfill his aspirations. There is bound to be a certain difference of opinion as to when the moment of fitness has arrived, so the nationalist outcry cannot be dismissed without examination, and the commission is appointed to examine the present claims of Egypt to self-government.

Egypt to the Egyptians

But it does not suit the extremist to hold his peace till the commission arrives. He won over the dispatch to Paris of the Nationalist delegation under Saad Pasha Zagloul, and he roused wide-spread riots throughout Egypt last March, showing, he argues, that his voice is that of the whole Nation and not only that of a noisy section. Since then many things have occurred. The Peace Conference has refused to hear Egypt's case, but has equally failed to settle the Fiume question. It has threatened to break up Turkey, but is quarrelling over the spoil. Sops have been thrown to India which have only encouraged India to ask for more. Above all, the Peace Treaty has met with such opposition in every allied country, that it is always on the cards that it may not be finally ratified. Nothing, therefore, can be lost by keeping the Egyptian question continually before the public eye, and much may be gained. If persistence and defiance end by giving Fiume to Italy and Shantung to China, may they not also give Egypt to the Egyptians and throw over the protectorate?

It is seen that every power has got tired of settling peace terms. It is seen that America is backing out of "protecting" Armenia, and that the British protectorate in Egypt has been recognized by Italy at least, so they argue, with much reluctance. If then, British Government in Egypt is so embarrassed that it becomes nugatory, Great Britain will find little support from other countries, and will ultimately give up the task in disgust, if not from importance.

Before considering the means adopted to this end and their progress up to date, it may be asked why the Egyptian is so anxious to get rid of the British? Has he not enjoyed security of person and property under British rule? Has he not attained to great wealth? He has, and the non-political element, at any rate, would be perfectly satisfied, but for one thing. He hates to think that his prosperity is due to non-Muhammadan rule.

It may be fanaticism, it may be jealousy, it may be a genuine belief that such prosperity must be a delusion, and that, because it has not been wrought through the faith, it is therefore tainted. Whatever it is, it is a fact, and an idea that the politician readily works upon. Even so contented a people as those in the Sudan regret that their rulers are not Muhammadan, loath as they are, for all that, to change their present government.

It may be said that there are many in Egypt to whom religion is nothing, and who are anything but observant of Muhammadan requirements. But even they are Muhammadan by tra-

dition; and religious sentiment, especially in the East, having far more influence than reason, readily inclines them to the only Muhammadan power they know, however unprincipled, in preference to the most just of non-Muhammadan rules.

Pan-Islamic Influence

Pan-Islamism, therefore, is a powerful influence in the present unrest in Egypt, and Arabic papers there exultantly point out that before the Allies have finished squabbling over the "sick man" of Europe, they will all of a sudden find him very much alive again and kicking. They wish Egypt to join in this resurrection and think that Afghanistan and India want the same. While, then, they admit in private that the Khalifa is a quite unnecessary adjunct to Muhammadanism and is not required by the Koran, yet they readily join with the Aga Khan, Amir Ali, and Lord Headlam in raising the cry for its restoration to Turkey, since they resent the idea of a non-Muhammadan power being instrumental in removing it to Mecca.

With Egypt in this state, Bolshevism sees its chance and has undoubtedly contributed largely to her unrest. Until now, strikes in Egypt have gained no political end. Instructed, however, by Bolshevism, Nationalists now intend to raise a general strike throughout Egypt, but especially in Cairo, to further their political purpose of embarrassing the existing government and driving the British out. Their instructors are Russian, Italian, and Greek—outcasts mostly from their own countries, and, therefore, entirely unrepresentative of their respective countries' attitude, but particularly dangerous where the capitulations necessitate so many formalities before foreign undesirables can be properly dealt with. Thanks to the activities of Sheikh El Ashar University, of the "Lagana Merkasia" (Central Nationalist Committee) and of the lawyers, who invariably preside over newly formed Labor syndicates, considerable sums of money have been collected for the purpose of a well-organized general strike in Egypt.

Then, when the British have proved powerless before such "direct action," they will be relieved of the government of the country, the Sultan and Prime Minister, who have been co-operating with the British, will be put away, and a Nationalist government installed, all before the commission arrives—and the commission will be helpless before a fait accompli. German Propaganda

It is a pretty scheme, and with Bolshevism and Pan-Islamism as its two mainstays, it is easy to see how much is due to German and Turkish propaganda. The meeting-place is undoubtedly Switzerland, and the union of the two influences was made very evident, when the Grand Mufti of Egypt issued his fatwa (i. e., legal opinion according to Muhammadan law) concerning Bolshevism. Extremists assert that he wrote his fatwa at the instance of the British, but whether that be true or not, his argument that Bolshevism was not compatible with Muhammadanism was so poorly presented that it was not difficult to turn the tables, and with two such ill-defined doctrines, show they were mutually necessary and even complementary.

Such being the state of Egypt, what is the remedy? The commission does not arrive till October and will hardly finish its labors before January. Even if mandates are granted for the other states, under the old Turkish Empire, they will not have been exercised before that date. Bolshevism may utterly fall in Russia, but that will not be accepted as an argument that it must fall in Egypt, for even in Russia, it has had a good run for its money. But a remedy in Egypt is wanted now for its present unrest, to protect not only British, but all Europeans who live there, and above all, to protect the Egyptian from himself. For no one who has lived in Egypt one month or six years, has any doubt that self-government in Egypt would reach the zenith of misgovernment.

A fixed permanent policy is out of the question, since that is the business of the commission. Military rule is undesirable, for Egypt is not an enemy state. Pre-war conditions no longer hold good, because Egypt has been declared a British protectorate. Without pretending to dictate to high authority, one or two proposals may be made by one who has only just left Cairo.

In the East, power is personal. The

average Egyptian does not realize where power lies, unless he sees the person who has the power. If, then, in the protectorate, power lies finally with the High Commissioner, the High Commissioner should show himself and exercise it personally and visibly. He should visit every part of his kingdom and show himself as one in authority. At present, however, the High Commissioner of Egypt has all his time taken up with Syria and Palestine, and cannot possibly give Egypt the undivided attention that she deserves.

The Light Under a Bushel

In the East, again, it is a mistake to hide your light under a bushel. You are there, more than anywhere, taken at your own valuation. But is any effort made to keep the generalities of Egyptians in touch with the British and to remind them of the benefits they have received and are receiving under British rule? Rather has the native press a free hand to print what it likes and indulge in most flagrant anti-British propaganda, without a word of contradiction, refutation, or counter-argument ever being put before the readers to remind them that there is another side to the stuff they read. It is perhaps argued that a lie defeats itself. Ultimately it undoubtedly does, but only after every mischief has been done. Were every misstatement made in the press immediately followed up with an official denial or explanation, the lie would be defeated before the mischief had been done.

Cairo is the capital of Egypt and by far the most important and central of its cities. Yet the "government" even in these critical days still resides in Alexandria. The waste of time that that entails where prompt action in the capital is essential is only less important than the secondhand impression the government must obtain of what is going on.

Treble Control

But perhaps the greatest cause of confusion in the present regime is the treble nature of control, divided as it is between the British and Egyptian civil authorities, as before the war, and now the British Army. The result is that the "intelligence" of Egypt is at present in the hands of British officers, who cannot speak Arabic and know nothing of Egypt. They co-operate with civilian officials, it is true, but are in the nature of things quite the wrong people to keep the High Commissioner informed of the political feeling in the country and cannot win the confidence of those Egyptians who are loyal and wish to see Egypt presented in its true light, as a country that aspires to self-government, but aspires even more to be acknowledged fit for self-government, before she undertakes so stupendous a task with her present cosmopolitan population and important strategic situation.

These remedies could be easily and immediately applied and, though they may not prove the panacea for all her troubles, would undoubtedly show Egypt that business was meant. But so apathetic does the British Government now appear to be that loyal Egyptians are beginning to ask whether perhaps the British do not want to have trouble, and so are purposely doing nothing to maintain a firm control. That is an exaggerated way of putting it, but shows the feeling that prevails.

When the general strike has failed—perhaps before British troops—the native realizes that he has been building castles in Spain instead of getting his newly picked cotton to Alexandria he will realize he has been fooled, but that will only be after much suffering, which timely and authoritative action might in all probability avoid.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER VALLEY PROBLEMS

National Drainage Congress Urges Necessity of Cooperation of All Interests in Development of This Great Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Two major problems will face the National Drainage Congress when it convenes here on November 11-13. One of these is the necessity of bringing about the cooperation of all who are interested in the development and reclamation of the Mississippi Valley. It is generally admitted that the real work of the congress lies in the valley of the Mississippi. The second has to do with what form drainage work in the future shall take.

The 1500 miles of navigable water in the Mississippi can be utilized fully only when waterway advocates join with good roads and land protection men, drainage advocates, and flood regulation experts, in the opinion of the officials of the congress. They hope to draw in with them also the interests who are asking hydro-electric development.

Governor Harding of Iowa will talk on the development of Iowa and its national resources as they typify those of the upper valley. Paul W. Brown, editor of America at Work, will speak on "The Relation of Drainage to the World's Greatest Economic Need—Production." Charles P. Shaw, professor of soil technology of the University of California, will address the delegates on the scientific aspects of soil treatment in development work.

On the second problem, as to what form drainage work of the future shall take, there are two very distinct parties in the congress. One of these believes that lands should be reclaimed through governmental agencies; the other maintains that private capital and enterprise should carry on the undertakings. The forces demanding governmental aid are headed by Clement S. Ucker of Baltimore, Maryland, vice-president of the Southern Settlement and Development Organization. The opposition will be led by F. H. Newell, professor of civil engineering of the University of Illinois and formerly head of the United States Reclamation Service.

There will be a large attendance of officers of drainage district, county court attorneys, landowners, and others interested from the states of Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee. There is an unusual interest in drainage matters in the west and southwest. The extent of the problem was indicated by Edmund T. Perkins, president of the congress, in a recent statement that there are more than 400,000,000 acres of land in the United States awaiting reclamation.

CANADA'S EXPENDITURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—One of the last witnesses examined before the special committee of the House of Commons on soldiers' civil reestablishment, was T. V. Boville, Deputy Minister of Finance for Canada. In submitting to the committee the financial

responsibilities of the Dominion of Canada for the next few years the deputy minister stated that in addition to the capital expenditure of \$529,122,445, which was the estimate for the current fiscal year, there had to be added the following commitments: To meet the cost of Grand Trunk Pacific receivership, including interest and deficits on operation, \$15,000,000; provisions for credits for Great Britain and allied countries, \$125,000,000. These figures increased the country's obligations, other than current expenditures, to an amount in excess of \$699,122,445. Of this sum Mr. Boville stated that approximately \$600,000,000 would have to be paid out during the current fiscal year. As to the years 1920-21, Mr. Boville, while stating that it was not possible to give authoritative figures, said that \$50,000,000 would be required for demobilization, \$50,000,000 for soldiers' land settlement, \$60,000,000 for public works, including railways, canals, and harbors, and \$50,000,000 for overseas credits. During the next 12 or 18 months Mr. Boville estimated that it would be necessary to borrow some \$650,000,000 to \$800,000,000, which would have to be obtained from the Canadian people unless financial conditions abroad considerably improved. In answer to a question, the deputy minister explained that when the proceeds of the present Victory loan were exhausted it would be necessary to follow the usual procedure under such conditions, which was to raise the money from the banks on the security of treasury bills, adding that during recent months the country had borrowed in this manner \$240,000,000.

WHEAT PRICES IN MONTANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana.—Because of the short crop of wheat in Montana this year, mills of the State have been forced to pay unusually high prices to wheat growers. Very frequently, mills pay 50 to 75 cents a bushel over and above the government basic wheat price, and the former custom of Montana millers in deducting from their purchase price the freight rate to Minneapolis has been done away with. The result is that Montana farmers are practically all receiving 75 cents a bushel more than usual or more than they had anticipated.

SHAW UNIVERSITY CHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

RALEIGH, North Carolina.—Following a successful administration for more than 25 years as president of Shaw University, an institution for the higher education of the Negro race, Dr. Charles Francis Meserve has tendered his resignation to the trustees, effective December 31, after which time he will devote himself to literary activities. He will be succeeded as Shaw University head by the Rev. G. S. Peacock, Westbury, Rhode Island. Dr. Meserve will continue to make his home in Raleigh.

MR. GOMPERS VOTES

NEW YORK, New York.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, cast his ballot here yesterday. He said he agreed with Ole Hanson, former Mayor of Seattle, that the people were becoming impatient with "official procrastination in dealing with Bolsheviki and other radicals." Later he left for Washington.

RECONSIDERATION OF JAIL PLAN URGED

Chairman of the Boston Finance Commission Points Out Inadequacy of Expenditures on the Charles Street Prison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Reconsideration of the proposal to appropriate \$140,000 for additions to the Charles Street jail is desirable, in view of the approach of national prohibition, which will probably reduce jail populations considerably, according to George A. Flynn, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, which organization strongly opposed the repair plan for the jail before the appropriation was approved by the Mayor.

"In the spring we approved an appropriation of \$135,000 for alterations on the jail," said Mr. Flynn to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "But in July, when we found a large falling off in jail commitments as a result of prohibition, we came to the conclusion that it would be unwise at this time to spend \$300,000 or \$400,000 on patchwork for an obsolete structure that cannot, even with that expenditure of money, be made into a satisfactory jail."

"We felt that it would be better to wait until the final effects of national prohibition, its real and lasting effects, were known and understood. The jail populations have decreased considerably, and the whole tendency is to close jails and consolidate them."

"The large expenditures contemplated on the Charles Street Jail are not such as to remedy some of the most deplorable conditions now existing there."

"Consolidation of jails will be possible, however, only by taking them out of the control of county rings and putting them under the direction of the State. We must have unity of control in order to obtain efficiency in segregating offenders. There are men who should be put to work on farms; others who are malicious, and should be confined; a third class who can be helped by going to a reformatory. But such segregation is not possible, on any basis of efficiency, unless the jails are all under one control."

Since the adoption of the war-time prohibition restrictions, many jails and similar institutions have been closed, among them the Middlesex County jail at Lowell, Massachusetts. The whole tendency of prohibition has been shown clearly enough in the direction of reducing jail commitments. In 1917, there were 108,556 arrests in Boston, of which number 73,393 were for drunkenness. Arrests for drunkenness for the first month of prohibition fell to 218 and prohibition on a permanent basis is expected to bring a still further reduction.

Much of the work planned at the jail

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is on a building which served as a residence for the sheriff, who makes his home at the jail. It is planned to make a large auditorium so that prisoners may attend religious services, but the sanitary arrangements, which were considered perhaps more deserving of criticism than anything else connected with the jail, are going to be left pretty much as they are.

UTILIZING LIGNITE COAL IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ESTEVAN, Saskatchewan.—Within a year there should be no demand so far as western Canada is concerned for imported anthracite, if the statements of R. A. Ross, chairman of the Lignite Utilization Board, prove to be correct. The board was formed over a year ago and a sum of \$600,000 placed at its disposal by the Dominion Government and the governments of Saskatchewan and Manitoba with which to investigate the possibilities of utilizing the low-grade lignite coal which abounds in southern Saskatchewan and southern Manitoba. After extensive investigation the board has decided to erect a plant, probably at Bismarck, Saskatchewan, in which the product of the lignite mines will be pulverized, mixed with a binder and delivered to dealers in the form of briquettes.

Mr. Ross, in an interview here, made the following statement: "Our experiments have now reached the point where we have got a process for carbonizing and briquetting lignite which gives us a commercial product at a commercial price from lignite coal, practically equal in heating value to anthracite coal."

"We have subjected our briquettes to the most rigid tests with completely satisfactory results. We have soaked these briquettes in water, put them in cold storage, thawed them out, and frozen them again, and they stood all these tests. They can be piled in the open without any protection and without injury. These briquettes, while made of lignite, are simply anthracite, because the whole composition of the coal has been changed. It takes two tons of lignite coal to make one ton of briquettes. We drive off the gases which make lignite coal so smoky and sooty; we evaporate all the water and the completed product can be shipped anywhere and used for any purpose for which anthracite coal would be used."

CUNARD ANCHOR

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THE STORY OF THE GUNPOWDER PLOT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

On the night of October 26, in the year of grace 1605, my Lord Montague, at one time seriously suspected of "popish conspiracy," but, lately, reformed and in high favor at court, was sitting down to supper at his house in Hoxton when there came a knocking on the front door. Shortly afterward a footman brought in a letter which he had been asked, he said, to give to his master by a man whose features he could not see as the night was dark.

It is one of the famous letters in history, and so it will bear quoting in full: "My Lord," it ran, "out of the love I bear to some of your friends, I have a care of your preservation. Therefore I would advise you, as you tender your life, to devise some excuse to shift your attendance at this Parliament; for God and man hath concurred to punish the wickedness of this time. And think not slightly of this advertisement, but retire yourself into your country, where you may expect the event in safety, for though there be no appearance of any stir, yet I say they shall receive a terrible blow this Parliament, and they shall not see who hurts them. This counsel is not to be contemned, because it may do you good, and can do you no harm, for the danger is passed as soon as you have burnt the letter; and I hope God will give you grace to make good use of it, to whose holy protection I commend you."

Lord Montague hastens to Whitehall.

It was an anonymous letter, but my Lord Montague had never a moment's doubt but that it purported something serious. Late as it was, he set out at once for Whitehall to lay the matter before the King's ministers. The King's ministers, already alarmed over vague rumors of "popish plots," agreed with my Lord Montague that the letter was deserving of the most serious attention. They read it, and re-read it. They put two and two together. They considered the various means by which this terrible blow might be inflicted, and they finally decided that mischief was surely intended by means of gunpowder. Then did the Lord Chamberlain, to whom all the buildings around the Parliament House were well known, remember how there was a cellar under the very house itself, and how it would, as he came to think of it, be a most suitable place from which to launch such a blow as that hinted at in the letter. Thus, convinced that gunpowder in the cellar of the Parliament House was indeed the explanation, they nevertheless decided that no exploration should be made until nearer the opening day of the session, which had been fixed for November 5, so that the conspirators might be caught, if possible, in the very act.

The King Suspects Gunpowder.

Five days later, namely, on October 31, the King returned to London from Royston, but it was not until Sunday, November 3, that the famous letter was shown to him. The "wisest fool in Christendom" did not hesitate a moment. It was indeed gunpowder and nothing else, and he at once directed the Lord Chamberlain, in execution of his office, to proceed to the Parliament House and make a thorough examination. And so on the following day, at about 3 o'clock of the afternoon, the Lord Chamberlain, accompanied by Lord Montague, commenced the search. They had not really much faith in the existence of a plot, at any rate the Lord Chamberlain had not, and so, fearing ridicule if the letter proved to be a hoax, he gave out that he was searching for some of the King's stuff which was put away in the cellar, declaring that as the cellar, they learned, had been let to strangers, they desired to discover what had become of His Majesty's property.

Searching the Cellar.

And so they descended and knocked on the door. It was opened to them by "a very tall and desperate fellow," who, in reply to the question as to who was the owner of the great quantity of coals and faggots with which the cellar appeared to be filled, declared that they belonged to Mr. Thomas Percy, one of His Majesty's gentlemen pensioners. At the name of Percy, who was more than under suspicion, the Lord Chamberlain felt convinced that there was more in it

than he had thought, and he and Lord Montague got them back to the King with their story. The King instantly ordered that a more vigorous search be made, and so, at 11 o'clock at night, Sir Thomas Knyvett went down to the cellar once again, and once again the door was opened by the same tall and desperate fellow. Sir Thomas, however, unlike the Lord Chamberlain, did not content himself with just peer-

right under the Parliament House, add so was the very thing they wanted. Further work on the excavation was unnecessary. All that was needed was to induce Mrs. Bright to sell them the lease of her cellar, on the plea that Mr. Percy, who owned the house, desired more room for his coals, and the rest would be simple. The rest was simple. Mrs. Bright agreed to sell her lease. They opened

difficult to silence special pleas. Catesby made many promises, and proposed many devices to save the Roman Catholics, but none of them apparently were sufficient to satisfy Francis Tresham, a wealthy landowner who, because of his wealth, had recently been admitted to the secret. Tresham's sister was married to Lord Montague, and he pleaded earnestly that he should in some way be warned.



Guy Fawkes and the conspirators, from an old print

ing in, but boldly entered, pushed aside the faggots, and lo, underneath the fuel was gunpowder—indeed, barrel after barrel of it, all ready laid for the firing. And the tall and desperate fellow—Guy Fawkes—was his name—made no attempt at concealment. Seized and hurried to the King's bedchamber, where all the ministers had hastily assembled, he folded his arms with a scornful smile and "Roman resolution," and, in reply to the King's question as to why he wished to kill him, declared that one object, at least, was that he wanted to "blow back the Scots into Scotland."

Meanwhile, the chief conspirators, for it was of course a great conspiracy, had learned that all was up, and through the dark mists of the early November morning were racing as fast as horse could carry them along the road to Lady Catesby's house at Ashby St. Ledger in Warwickshire.

Robert Catesby, the Leader.

Robert Catesby, of course, was the leading spirit in the whole enterprise. Born leader of men, it was he who, in the closing years of Queen Elizabeth's reign, had dispatched to Spain Thomas Winter, in company with the Jesuit Greenway, to urge upon Philip the great desirability of sending an invading force to England. And it was he who, in the early weeks of the year 1604, conceived the great plan of "striking one more blow for the (Roman) Catholic cause" by blowing up the King and Parliament. Once plan was conceived, Catesby bore down all opposition from his friends. One by one the circle of the conspirators was carefully enlarged, each one as he was admitted being sworn most solemnly to secrecy. By May, a house had been leased "abutting onto the Parliament House," and on December 11, after many delays, the work of excavation was actually begun. By Christmas Eve, the last obstacle separating them from the lower part of the wall of the Parliament House had been removed.

The Work of Excavation.

It was hard work. The wall was nine feet thick, and water flowing in constantly delayed them. Day after day and week after week, however, they toiled away. And then the unexpected happened. One day, as they were working, they heard a sudden, strange, rustling sound, and full of apprehension that they were indeed discovered, sent Guy Fawkes, who had now some time been joined in the plot, to reconnoiter. When he returned it was not as the bearer of bad news, but, on the contrary, news of the very best. The mysterious noise was occasioned by the fact that a Mrs. Bright, who owned an adjoining cellar, was selling off her stock of coals. This cellar, Fawkes reported, ran

a door between the house and the cellar, and, through this aperture, Guy Fawkes carried 20 barrels of gunpowder which he had brought from Lambeth, laid bars of iron upon them, so as to increase the force of the explosion, and covered the whole with five thousand billets of wood and five hundred faggots. All plans were therefore complete, and the conspirators separated until the following October when Parliament was expected to meet.

Planning the General Rising.

It was just here, however, that Catesby was faced with a serious difficulty. Tried conspirator as he was, he knew, only too well, that every additional person admitted to a secret



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The cellar where the gunpowder was put

lessened the possibility of the secret being kept. On the other hand, he recognized that there would not be much use in blowing up the King and Parliament unless such an act was to be the signal for a general rising in support of the Roman Catholic cause. This would mean a much more widespread knowledge of what was on foot than had hitherto been necessary. There was, however, nothing else for it, and so Catesby set about the formation of a greater circle and it was in this greater circle that was ultimately found the weak place which proved the undoing of all concerned.

Tresham's Warning to Lord Montague.

From the first, one of the great problems which faced the conspirators had been the fact that the Roman Catholic peers and members of Parliament who were present would be blown up with the rest. The conspirators met such a prospect resolutely for a time, but, as their number increased, it became more and more

The others sternly refused to endanger the enterprise by doing so, and at last Tresham decided to act for himself.

And so the story comes round full circle; the dark night of October 26; my Lord Montague sitting down to supper at Hoxton; a knocking at the door; and the letter.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Gifts amounting to \$53,506,086 have been received by the University of Chicago since October 1, 1892. Other significant facts about the growth of the university are summarized as follows: In 1892 the total area of the university grounds was four city blocks; the total area of grounds in 1919 is 92 acres. The total buildings in 1892 were four unfinished; in 1919 there are 41 finished. The number of the faculty in 1892 was 135; in 1919 the number is 331. The matriculations October 1, 1892, were 1; October 6, 1919, they were 78,901. The registrations in the year 1892-93 were 742; in the year 1916-17 they were 10,448; in the year 1918-19, 8,635, and in the autumn quarter, 1919, 5,375. There were no alumni in 1892; in 1919 there were 11,396.

SOCIALISTS TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The next meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party is to be held in New York City on November 29, 30, and December 1, according to an announcement in The Bulletin, the official organ of the committee. This action was taken in response to a proposal made by George E. Roemer, Jr., of Boston, member of the committee, that meetings of the committee be held at different places where it would be possible to arrange for large meetings for the different members of the committee.

VOTE ON LIQUOR IS PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

JEFFERSON CITY, Missouri—J. Elmer Ball, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League of Missouri, has asked an injunction to prevent a vote on national prohibition in Missouri in November, 1920, alleging that prohibition is now a part of the State's law and that of the United States and that such a vote on the part of the citizens would be useless. Attorney Ball said that he did not question the legality of the petitions asking for a referendum. The Circuit Court will hear the suit, probably in December.

"PLATTSBURG" FOR WOMEN CITIZENS

School Under Auspices of Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association Aims to Prepare Intelligent and Loyal Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—That citizenship requires conscientious study is realized more and more keenly by those women from all parts of the State who are attending the "Citizens of Plattsburg" at the headquarters of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association in Boston. This non-partisan school, conducted under the auspices of the association's committee on education for citizenship, which opened on Monday for a five-day term, three sessions a day, marks the beginning of a state-wide campaign for citizenship education.

The title signifies that the school is intended to stand for the preparation of disciplined, intelligent, loyal supporters of the United States Government who will make use of this training for the teaching of others.

The plan of the school is that the morning session shall be given to the consideration of certain fundamental and practical phases of citizenship, the afternoon session to the application and working out of the basic laws or ideals in the state and federal governments, and the evening session to some broad, national or international subject of special interest. Last night, for instance, "The World After the Treaty" was handled by Judge William H. Wadhams of the Court of General Sessions of New York.

Yesterday afternoon Frank W. Wright, Massachusetts deputy commissioner of education, discussed the "Outlook for Public School Education." "Americanization" was discussed by John J. Mahoney, Massachusetts agent of immigrant education.

The first part of yesterday morning's session was taken up with the "Technique of Voting and Registration." This was followed by an outlining of the "Departments and Powers of Federal Government" by Prof. Harry M. Varrell, of Simmons College. And the morning's study concluded with "Types of Classes for the New Citizenship" by Miss Frances K. Wetmore, teacher of Americanization for the Chicago Board of Education and the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

Lynn Haines, editor of The Searchlight, in an address before the "Citizens of Plattsburg," declared that the budget bill recently passed by the lower House of Congress would not solve the budget problem, because it provided no check on expenses of Congress or the Supreme Court, and because it gave no real authority to the Secretary of the Treasury. Moreover, he contended, the bill creates new bureaux and did not eliminate any of the congressional committees now occupied in considering appropriations.

Mr. Haines criticized rather severely

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GREAT KEOKUK DAM FULFILLS PROMISES

Nearly Forty Cities and Towns Are Furnished Electricity Generated by Extensive Undertaking on Mississippi River

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KEOKUK, Iowa—Expectations as to the financial success of the great hydro-electric power plant at the Keokuk dam have been fully met and business is on the increase, according to a statement given out by the Mississippi River Power Company. It is said to be one of the most extensive and comprehensive undertakings of its kind in the world.

The dam and power plant furnishes electricity to nearly two score towns and cities in Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri. It was put into operation in August, 1913, and at once began delivery of power over its 144 miles of transmission lines to the public utilities in St. Louis under a 99-year contract which provides for the annual delivery at that point of 60,000 horse power.

In the past five years the business of the plant has steadily increased, with a growing demand for power for manufacturing industries at many points, the maximum demand now amounting to 134,000 horse power.

During this period gross earnings have increased from \$1,576,469 in 1914 to \$2,240,055 as of August 31, 1919, while net earnings have increased in the same period from \$1,254,521 to \$1,742,222.

The dam, approximately three-quarters of a mile in length, spans the Mississippi River between Keokuk and Hamilton, Illinois. The powerhouse, 894 feet long and 125 feet wide, has a present installed capacity of 150,000 horse power. This can be increased to 200,000 horse power by the extension of the powerhouse on foundation already constructed and by the installation of additional generating units. The undertaking also includes the construction of a lock and dry dock owned and operated by the United States Government by means of which the river is rendered navigable at nearly all times.



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MUSIC

Milan Roder, a Conductor Who Is an Optimist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—A man who has conducted a symphony orchestra in Lodz, a Russian Poland city of cultured musical appreciation, but who is now conducting operetta in the United States, might reasonably be expected to have opinions not altogether agreeable to his present public, if they could hear them. On the contrary, however, Milan Roder, whose handling of the orchestra in the adaptation of Offenbach's "La Belle Hélène" called "Fair Helen" has provoked most favorable comment from the reviewers, is distinctly enthusiastic.

"The American people," he says, "are hungry for good music. They appreciate it and now is the time when they need it."

Consequently Mr. Roder is sparing neither himself nor his orchestra in his efforts to make the music in "Fair Helen" as good as he can, and this is very good indeed, for Mr. Roder is a scholar and a conductor of wide experience. He is a Jugo-Slav, born in Croatia, and has conducted in Paris, in Holland, in Vienna, and five years ago he had one of the three symphony orchestras in Lodz.

"Think of a city," he said, "of 600,000 inhabitants, supporting three symphony orchestras, besides opera and operetta. It was different from what I found when I came to America. And yet, when the American people learn to like good music, they in their big way, will not be behind any country in their appreciation. Not that I object altogether to 'jazz,' he went on. "It is characteristic and it is like a refreshing breeze. What I object to is that it is so badly done. An Offenbach today would write in the idiom of the day, just as the Parisian Offenbach wrote in the idiom of the middle of the last century. What the American composers must learn to do is to be original, to be themselves, not to write in the fashion of Vienna or of Paris."

As to Managers

And Mr. Roder had his theory—a plausible one—as to the reason why there is not better music in the American theater.

"It is the average theatrical manager," he said, "who think only of getting the curtain up and selling out the house. These things are necessary—the managers must see that they are done because it is their business, but they should not stop there. Commercialism should have added to it something of art. There should be a desire to give something better for the price of the seats that must be filled. This means a type of manager who is not entirely commercial. He will come, as everything else good will come when enough people want it."

Mr. Roder has had sufficient experience with the managers of the theatrical destinies of America to know whereof he speaks. He was brought over by Andreas Dippel, when that impresario was managing "The Lilac Domino," but it was just at the outbreak of the war, and he was forced to

wait weeks in Holland before he could get passage for New York. The theatrical season would not wait and he found himself in a strange land, with his contract forfeited by his tardiness, and speaking five languages but with no knowledge of English. He had friends, however, in most of the prominent conductors of the symphony orchestras in the United States, and he set himself to learning the language and meanwhile took what offered in the way of conducting. So he has gained an invaluable experience in the American stage, and being besides a good conductor, a practical man, he is in position to use his scholarship to advantage in the work of helping America to a better appreciation of good music.

An Optimist

And he is enthusiastic in that work. Not once in the talk which the representative of The Christian Science Monitor had with him did he show any pessimism about the theater or the public. He told, quite casually, and with neither false modesty nor undue self-glorification, of how he left one prominent manager. "He told me he wanted more brass in the orchestra," said Mr. Roder. "So I got another horn and a trombone, but of course I had to keep them down, so the voices could be heard. The manager came to me and said, 'I thought I told you to get more brass in the orchestra.' 'I have done so,' I told him. 'But I didn't hear them,' said the manager. 'I have to keep them down,' I said, 'or the voices will not be heard.' 'Let me be the judge of that,' he said, and of course I could not stay with him under those conditions, so I left."

Mr. Roder's conducting is unusual in that he subordinates the orchestra to the voices continually. "I like a good pianissimo," he said, "but the better pianissimo you have the more instruments you need, of course, and that is a point which the managers cannot see."

This conductor sees a future for light opera and operetta. He points to the success of "Apple Blossoms" in New York, the musical piece composed by Mr. Kreisler and Mr. Jacob, as an indication of the field open for better "musical shows." "Fair Helen," when it opens in New York after a rest of some three weeks in which the book is to undergo certain changes, he expects to be a gratifying success. His optimism, at a time when most men regard the American stage in derogatory fashion, is refreshing.

CANADIANIZING THE ALIEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
EDMONTON, Alberta—One of the big problems with which Alberta has to cope, is the Canadianizing of the aliens, and much consideration has been given to this problem not only by the government but by local organizations and individuals. Prior to the war, night classes were formed in Edmonton with a view to affording the adult non-English-speaking popula-

tion an opportunity for learning the English language, but these were discontinued during the war. Some time ago the matter was again taken up by local women's organizations and the Edmonton School Board approached and petitioned to commence the work once more. As a result night classes have been formed in two of the schools for the instruction of English, and possibly classes in household science will be formed. The object of the course is not only to instruct aliens in the English language but also to present to them opportunities for acquiring such a knowledge of the laws and customs of the land of their adoption as will induce a deeper and keener appreciation of their duties and privileges as Canadian citizens.

PRINCE OF WALES ON UNITY IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—A speech that aroused much enthusiasm when it was delivered and which was the subject of a great deal of favorable comment afterward, was made by the Prince of Wales at a luncheon given in his honor at the Place Viger Hotel by the city of Montreal. Referring to the mutual understanding between the English-speaking and French-speaking sections of the Canadian nation, the Prince said that the union of the two races in Canada was never a matter of mere political convenience. "On the contrary," he said, "it was, and will always remain, an example of the highest political wisdom, for which the Empire owes an inestimable debt to Cartier, Macdonald and the other statesmen of both races who brought it about."

"Much has been written and said about the success of the British Empire in establishing political union between peoples of different race, language and history. But, when you come to think of it, the political unions established in Canada and South Africa were only later examples of the political union between England and Scotland which brought Great Britain itself into existence as a political unit only two centuries ago. Till that time England and Scotland had been constantly and bitterly at war; since that time they have grown so close that we have all forgotten that they were ever separate peoples. "The union of England and Scotland has been in existence for two centuries; the union of British and French Canada has been in existence for little more than half a century—but who can doubt that the union in Canada will produce as great, as powerful, and as united a nation as the British Nation itself? . . . The genius of both races is closely interwoven throughout the great Dominion, not only in the East but in the West, where both races share the honors of the early explorers and pioneers."

IN THE LIBRARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

This year the Library Association of Great Britain held its annual conference at Southport under the presidency of Mr. G. F. Barwick, former keeper of printed books at the British Museum. The new president congratulated the society on the maintenance of its position and work during the long and trying period of the war. Since the cessation of hostilities, he said, the Library Association had taken big strides. One of these was the establishment of a library school at University College, London; a stride that was rendered possible by the liberality of the Carnegie trustees.

Passing to a consideration of the third report of the Adult Education Committee (on libraries and museums), Mr. Barwick said that this was the most important document for public libraries that had appeared since these were established. The statement that comprehensive changes were essential expressed what the association had been endeavoring for years to impress on the public.

But it soon appeared that the report of the Adult Education Committee was not altogether to the liking of the librarians. The first indication of this came in the course of the president's speech when he said that it was for them to maintain their position and authority unimpaired. Later on the difference became more pronounced when a memorandum on the subject of the report was submitted for presentation to the president of the Board of Education. In this it was agreed that the law restricting the library rate ought to be abolished, and that to give county councils power to apply the Public Libraries Acts to rural areas would extend the scope and usefulness of such libraries. These, however, according to the memorandum, should not be placed under the control of special committees of the local education authority. The point was made that it was for the new authority to prove itself before it forced a common authority upon public libraries, and the authors of the memorandum submitted that the general interest of the public was the main interest of the library, and should not be endangered by, or subordinated to, the special interests of education.

Naturally enough, when Mr. Spurlay Hey, Director of Education for Manchester, opened (by proxy) a discussion on the place of the public library in the English system of education, there was no abatement of the storm. While Mr. A. H. Whipple, Director of Education for Blackburn,

declared that amalgamation between education committees and libraries was inevitable, Mr. L. Stanley Just criticized freely the proposal that free libraries should come under the jurisdiction of the educational authorities, maintaining that in the cry for unity they were attempting to unify two absolutely dissimilar institutions, the peculiar merits of which grew very largely out of their independence of one another.

Mr. Spurlay Hey himself struck a livelier note on quite a different subject when he maintained in his paper that love of book literature was an acquired taste. He would rather have a boy read a penny dreadful than nothing at all, because there was hope for him. He advocated juvenile departments attached to every library.

The New York State Library Association took the initiative in a good piece of library work this year under the leadership of Paul M. Paine, its president for the year ending in September, when the association held its six days' conference at Richfield Springs, which, by the way, was a most inspiring and beneficial occasion to all who attended, or were concerned.

The particular contribution to library history now referred to is the award of state meeting scholarships to 15 librarians at work in communities of 6000 population or less, for conspicuous success in their several activities during the year. The certificate of award entitles the holder to all transportation expenses incurred in attending the meeting and to \$15 additional toward hotel expenses. The necessary funds for this action were made up by public-spirited men, chiefly outside the profession, but interested to encourage good library work in small places. A sufficient sum is reported to remain in the fund to allow of the repetition of this interesting plan next year. The awards were based on a system of records dealt with by a committee according to a system calculated to avoid partiality, and the contest is an open one, the only restriction being that the same librarian is not to receive the award in consecutive years.

By the request and with the consent of the American Library Association, the property of this association, consisting of buildings, fixtures, equipment, books, automobiles, etc., now in posts, camps, and stations, including hospitals, are to be transferred, from October 31, to the several camps and posts, for the continuance of library service. Books now in welfare buildings being closed will be returned to the main camp library; if there is no

such library, they will be placed at the disposal of the commanding officer. Other books now in the warehouse of the American Library Association will be distributed to the various camps, posts and stations on the basis of requests to meet specific needs. These requests should be made to the adjutant-general of the army.

Such civilian library personnel as the camp and post commanders may desire, with the concurrence of the War Department, will be continued in the operation and management of post, camp and station, including hospital libraries, after October 31, 1919, on a temporary basis until January 1, 1920, pending permanent appointment of librarians.

Realizing that with the supply of books now available to the army, the value of the libraries in the future will depend in great part upon wise administration, particular attention will be directed to the selection of library personnel to direct these libraries. The employment of trained civilian librarians after January 1, 1920, is authorized for all camps and posts where the size of the command justifies. Commanding officers who desire trained civilian librarians after Janu-

ary 1 will make application to the adjutant-general of the army for the detail of such person, designating by name any particular person who may be desired. If approved by the War Department, such appointment will be made. For assistance in the selection of trained personnel a list of available librarians is on file in the War Department. A sufficient number of organizers will be assigned to supervise libraries and instruct librarians detailed from the military forces in those stations that are too small to maintain trained librarians. When the size of the command does not justify the appointment of a civilian librarian, the commanding officers will take steps to see that suitable commissioned or enlisted personnel is provided for the proper functioning of the library.

LIQUOR SMUGGLING DETECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Eight men have been arrested in connection with an alleged plot to smuggle \$48,000 worth of whisky out of warehouses here and run it south to Arkansas where it was to be sold. A truckload of whisky in cases was seized.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co
CHICAGOThe November
APRON SALE
This Year Is Especially Important

With the launching of the brilliant social season this month, and its many attendant at home festivities, the hostess looks well to her service appointments. The correct in aprons is among these. And this sale presents

The New and Convention-approved in Aprons for Luncheon and Dinner Service

Aprons for personal maids, aprons for morning wear, as well as aprons of the commercial type for hotel usages.



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At 75c, morning aprons of fine white lawn. At the right.
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At \$2.95, dinner service apron sets, very fine. At center.

Third Floor, North

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Maids' Costumes Are Presented

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GIFT OF ANIMALS
FOR ANTWERP ZOO

New York Zoological Society
Presents Large Collection as
Aid in Rehabilitating Institu-
tion Destroyed by Germans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York.—Among the most unusual and interesting gifts given to Belgium for assistance in the rehabilitation of that country is that of the New York Zoological Society to the Royal Zoological Society of Antwerp.

Travelers through Europe before the devastation of Belgium and northern France recall with delight the famous zoo of Antwerp, the destruction of which was completed when the Germans entered Antwerp in October, 1914. But at that early date, before the close of 1914, the Zoological Society of New York not only had tendered its sympathy and condolence to the Royal Zoological Society of Antwerp, but it had also promised a substantial gift of animals from its park in the Bronx, New York City, to refill its cages when the Antwerp zoo should be rebuilt.

A most interesting fact about this gift is that many of the animals were born and reared within the Zoological Park of the Bronx. The animals already selected comprise 1 chimpanzee, 1 baboon, 2 Rhesus monkeys, 2 apes, 2 marmosets, 2 African monkeys, 1 grizzly bear, 2 black bears, 1 jaguar, 2 gray wolves, 2 coyotes, 2 red foxes, 2 raccoons, 2 Canadian porcupine, 1 Coati Mundi, 1 capybara, 2 beavers, 4 gray squirrels, 6 prairie dogs, 1 American porcupine, 5 kangaroos of 3 species, 1 opossum, 1 bull yak (4 years old), 1 bull American bison, 1 tapir, 1 Barasingha deer, 2 Virginia deer, 2 hog deer, 2 Axis deer, 2 wapiti, 2 oudad, 1 tahr, 1 nilgai, 1 bactrian camel, 1 Grant zebra (born 1917), 1 prairie horse, 3 sea lions (to be bought especially).

In addition to the list of animals

the gift of birds will comprise representatives of about 100 species, in about 350 specimens, including such large forms as the emu and the ostrich.

The animals have, of course, to be crated separately and the amount of carpenter work necessary in completing the shipments is large. While the desire to fulfill its pledge as soon as possible has never been absent from the vision of the New York Zoological Society two questions connected with its fulfillment have loomed large. The first was overcome when the city of Antwerp made its contribution to the rehabilitation of the Antwerp zoo; the second when the Lloyd Royal Belgium Line offered transportation—which was one of the obstacles most difficult to be overcome as space on a transport, liner, or freighter, was almost impossible to obtain.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP
LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—More than twelve important progressive groups of people are expected to be represented at the public ownership conference to be held here November 15 to 17 by the Public Ownership League of America. Expectations are expressed that it will prove to be one of the largest gatherings of its kind ever held. The groups who, it is said, are to be represented include organized farmers, the non-partisan league, the railway brotherhoods, mine workers, federations of labor, publicly owned utilities in the United States and Canada, public and municipal ownership leagues, social, civic, and municipal leagues, and the Committee of 48 Public Utility Experts and Engineers.

The conference is to be non-partisan and the sessions will be open to all. Discussions will be held on the public ownership of railroads, the "Plumb Plan," nationalization of mines, public ownership of wires, municipal ownership of street car lines, electric light and power plants, and other phases of public ownership.

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Frocks for the More Formal Occasions

The near approach of the fall season of dinners and dances and theater parties reminds one that an inspection of the wardrobe with a view to replenishing this class of garment is most important at this time. We picture an interesting frock of taffeta which may be obtained in several shades. The tight bodice and draped pannier skirt are featured and the general effect is heightened by tinsel ribbon at the waist, with an ostrich plume corsage—and everyone knows how popular ostrich is this season. The price is most moderate at

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We Also Present An Interesting Collection of High Class Frocks at \$35 to \$85

You will find frocks of Spanish lace, beaded georgettes with fur trimmings, changeable taffetas with gold lace, and a host of lovely dresses in the wanted fabrics and styles. Choosing from so extensive an assortment will be simple; prices

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Third Floor

THEATERS

"Who's Hooper?" in London

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Who's Hooper?" a musical comedy in two acts, founded on Sir Arthur Pinero's farce "In Chancery" by Fred Thompson; music by Howard Talbot and Ivor Novello; lyrics by Clifford Grey, produced at the Adelphi Theater, London. The cast: Valentine Hooper.....W. H. Berry
Mortimer Rudd.....W. H. Rawlins
Dr. Bryant.....Paul Plunket
Mr. Pink.....Robert Michaels
Amos.....Edward Rigby
Mr. Moulter.....Fred Winn
The Hon. Toby Guise.....Arthur Wellesley
Mr. Malloch.....Windham Guise
Pier Attendant.....Ralph Roberts
Professor Fish.....Frank Peritt
Mrs. Brown.....Marjorie Gordon
Lady Kinkennell.....Madeline Seymour
Mrs. Vincent Hichens.....Violet Blythe
Kate.....Ruby Latham
Nancy Rudd.....Cicely Debenham

LONDON, England.—No one knew who Hooper was. He was found near the derailed train, but further information was not forthcoming. A card in the coat he was wearing had the name Valentine Hooper, so that must be his name. Mine host of the "Green Man" of Byford wanted him for a son-in-law. But was he already married? He couldn't say. The wedding day comes all the same. The bridegroom reads in a paper that £200 is offered for information of Valentine Hooper who has run off with a ward in chancery.

He promptly gives the wedding guests the slip, but not before he has come across Mrs. Valentine Hooper, who, as Mrs. Brown, is traveling with a footman named James who is none other than her lawful husband wanted

as above. The unknown man claims her and she humors him to escape her trustees' detectives. He looks up the wedding party and with his "wife" and James flees, eventually arriving at rooms in Portsea kept by a Mrs. Vincent Hichens. Certain items in the room begin to astonish "Hooper," especially a picture which he had painted himself. The landlady, young, bright, and handsome, enters, there is a joyous cry of mutual recognition, and each is enfolded in the other's arms.

Who Hooper Is

Then after all "Hooper" was none other than Vincent Hichens, who had been found with Valentine Hooper's coat on, with the latter's card in the pocket. But of course it does not matter who's Hooper so long as he is Mr. W. H. Berry. In this adaptation from Pinero's 33-year old farce this popular comedian has not so much to do, and in what he has there is a plentiful lack of wit. But a few weeks' run will alter that. Mr. Berry will feel his feet and his audience, and the piece will be quite a different thing. For there are possibilities in Mr. Fred Thompson's book, particularly if some of the other people's bits were excised to make room for more Berry. There is no good having a star comedian and not using him. People wait for Berry's gags, and if they don't fit in, room must be made for them and as soon as possible.

However, the most charming scene fell to his lot, and he made full use of it, putting into his work that touch of simple pathos which stamps him a true comedian as well as a farceur. The episode referred to was that at the Portsea lodgings where husband

and wife are so glad to see each other again, and while she fetches his jacket, shoes and cap, in true Victorian fashion, they epitomize their mutual pleasure in a taking little duet, "It's Nice to Be Home Once More."

More Impersonations

But musical farce is not allowed to end so peacefully. And so all the little man's "troubles" follow him to Portsea and foregather at the Pier Pavilion. He impersonates the pier diver to avoid the detective and comes up against the water "professor" himself, and gets flung into the sea, but soon after his rescue news comes that the guardians have withdrawn their opposition to the real Valentine Hooper's match. James the footman takes his lawful wife, and the false Valentine Hooper his own name and wife, while Nancy, the bride, finds a willing partner in a young Dr. Bryant, who, it may be said in passing, in the person of Mr. Paul Plunket has an excellent song in the first act, entitled "My London Town."

The music is simple and tuneful, and as a whole, except in the choruses, shuns the ragtime rhythm. Nancy,

however, has a full-grown jazz, called the "Wedding Jazz," and coming in the second act may be said to have roused the house, which till then had been distinctly apathetic. The cast, however, was not conspicuous for its singing voices. Perhaps the best was Miss Violet Blythe, who as Mrs. Vincent Hichens has a pretty song called "Memories."

The earlier scenes were dominated by Mr. W. H. Rawlins' excellent notion of mine host Mortimer Rudd, a big bucolic bully who shouted down every one including Hooper, and kept much humor off the stage, for his lines were not overstocked with wit. Miss Cicely Debenham made a lively little bride; Miss Marjorie Gordon and Mr. Robert Michaels shared deservedly the popularity of the chief "pair," the real Mr. and Mrs. Hooper (James and Mrs. Brown), and good work was done by Miss Madeline Seymour as Lady Kinkennell, and Mr. Alfred Beers as a detective.

Concession to the prevailing craze was made in the astonishing freak dancing of Jean Castener and Betty Blake. What would the spectators of the original comedy on which the piece was founded have thought if such graceless gyrations had been introduced for their entertainment?

MAINE LEGISLATURE
IN SPECIAL SESSION

AUGUSTA, Maine.—Ratification of the federal constitutional amendment granting equal suffrage to women, the high cost of living, a bonus for soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the world war, and highway improvements, were among the subjects presented by Governor Milliken for possible consideration by the Legislature in his address at the opening of the special session of that body yesterday. The session was called primarily to arrange for the \$8,000,000 bond issue, authorized at the special election in September, for the construction of highways and bridges.

TOWBOAT FOR FEDERAL LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—One of the largest towboats on the Mississippi River, the Barrett, has been sold by the Aluminum Ore Company to the government for the Federal Barge Line for \$180,000. The boat was immediately put into service at Cairo, Illinois, and brought three of the newly completed river barges to the St. Louis terminal.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

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Iowa	5	3 .625
Michigan	4	4 .500
Indiana	3	5 .375
Purdue	2	6 .250
Northwestern	1	7 .125

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Ohio State University is now the only unbeaten eleven in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association football race and is apparently on the high road to the championship of the conference with two important games yet to play. In unexpected results the games of last Saturday further marked the season as one of the most exceptional in years.

Followers of Illinois, Chicago, Wisconsin, and even Minnesota, refuse to concede first honors to the Buckeyes at this stage, pointing out that should they meet with one defeat in the two big games yet to play, with Wisconsin and Illinois, the race for the championship would be thrown open again with an equal chance for any of the four contenders that have the good fortune to win the remainder of their schedules. Even Michigan and Iowa would be remote championship possibilities should such a complicated state of affairs come to pass.

By its unexpected victory over the University of Chicago last Saturday the University of Illinois not only revived its claim to consideration this season as a first-class team, but thrust itself into the position of runner-up to Ohio State.

This Saturday will witness four contests between conference eleven, Illinois meeting Minnesota, Chicago facing Michigan, Northwestern receiving Iowa, and Purdue visiting Ohio State. Wisconsin and Indiana have open dates. Of these four games the one that will perhaps attract the greatest share of attention is that between Illinois and Minnesota at Minneapolis.

H. L. Williams, skilled veteran coach of the Gophers, who has made a reputation for starting his seasons poorly and then finishing with one of the strongest teams in the conference, has apparently been quietly developing something this year as usual. He let loose a surprise in his attack on Wisconsin last week and Illinois will have to look sharp or he may produce a surprise for them this Saturday. Wisconsin was swept off its feet, just when championship prospects appeared rosy and when advance calculations had pointed to a Badger victory, by Coach Williams' revival of his famous "Minnesota shift" which he has put to little use in previous games this season.

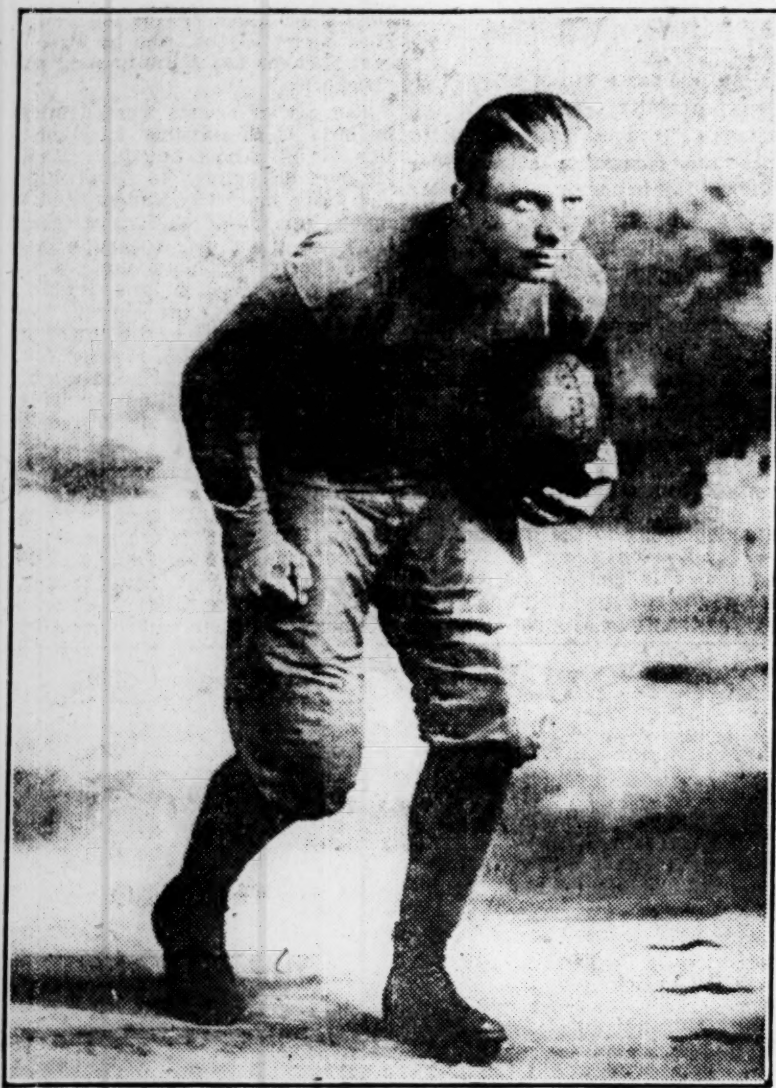
The Gophers' powerful backfield, with Capt. Ernest Lampi '23, quarterback, and Edmund Rubens '22, fullback, shouldering a good part of the attack, worked the sudden shift of formation for all it was worth, outplaying the Badgers from the start to an extent hardly indicated by the low score of 19 to 7. The Gophers had the ball constantly in Badger territory and the punting of Guy Sundt '22 was the one factor that kept the Gophers from running up a higher score.

For strategy Coach Williams will have a worthy opponent in Coach R. Zuppke next Saturday. Both are veterans at the game, and both are likely to reveal a surprise at any time. Last Saturday Zuppke put his trick plays on the shelf, and proceeded from the first whistle to smash off the Chicago tackles with such vigor and force that the over-confident Maroons never quite recovered. It was this concentrated attack, first inside and then outside the tackles, that sent Coach A. A. Stagg and his men home with a 10-to-0 defeat. The work of Ralph Fletcher, quarterback, who scored all the points for the Illini, kicking a 22-yard field goal, running a forward pass 37 yards and then converting it on the next play into a touchdown, was worthy of special mention. There is no telling what will happen when Zuppke matches wits with Williams at Minneapolis, and that is one of the reasons that the game is being so widely watched. The loser of this contest will drop out of the group of championship possibilities.

After their humbling at the hands of Illinois, the Maroons will encounter Michigan at Stagg Field, Chicago, this Saturday, with a keen realization of the fact that they are not undefeated; that, on the other hand, they will have to play all the football that Coach Stagg has taught them, in order to subdue the Wolverines. Michigan defeated Chicago last year 13 to 0.

At present it looks as though Coach F. H. Yost does not possess a team of the same caliber as those that have made Michigan famous in former years, for his men had all they could do to overcome Northwestern by a score of 16 to 13 last Saturday. Chicago downed Northwestern 41 to 0, so far as comparative scores go, the Maroons have the edge on the Wolverines. Calculations of this sort, however, have proven as worthless as usual in this year of contrary results.

Northwestern's surprising form in the Michigan fray last week was due in large measure to the return to the lineup of Capt. R. A. C. Koehler '20, fullback, and the return to college after an absence of some weeks of the star Purple quarterback, W. R. Brightmire '21, of whom Coach C. W. Back-



Capt. R. A. C. Koehler '20, Northwestern University

man's outfit was very much in need. Halfback Willis Lane '21 again starred in open field dashes. The Purple played the better teamwork and won the game its own way until the final quarter. Then the Wolverines staged a remarkable rally and scored two touchdowns and a safety in the closing minutes.

With a strengthened lineup Northwestern prepares for the visit of the University of Iowa at Evanston next Saturday. The Old Gold has the most powerful team it has had in years, with several outstanding individual stars. It won its game last week from the University of South Dakota 26 to 14. The score is not a very good index of Iowa's ability, for South Dakota made her scores after Coach H. H. Jones had substituted for his first string 11 second and even third-string players. Iowa defeated Northwestern last year 23 to 7.

Purdue's repulse of the Michigan Agricultural College was expected. In the game which resulted in a score of 13 to 7, the Old Gold and Black displayed a greatly improved offensive and a somewhat strengthened defensive. Purdue ought to give Ohio State an interesting contest at Columbus this Saturday, but anything more than that is not looked for, the Ohio State squad being rated as much the stronger.

SYRACUSE ELEVEN
WINS FROM RUTGERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The football team of Syracuse University, after disposing of Brown University Saturday, was able to recover sufficiently to defeat the strong team of Rutgers College which had been under the efficient coaching of Sanford at the Polo Grounds Tuesday afternoon, by the score of 14 to 0. The weather was ideal for playing—cloudy, with a light wind, when the teams arrived on the field. Syracuse ran through a few signals and Ackley tried some kicks before the Rutgers forces arrived.

Syracuse won the toss and elected to defend the west goal. Raub kicked off for Rutgers, and Ackley ran the ball back five yards. In a series of line plays and punts Syracuse gradually advanced, but lost the ball on downs, and Baker punted to Syracuse on its 33-yard line. Then, after one forward pass had failed, Ackley made a 35-yard forward pass to Erwig. Two plays later, however, a fumble gave the ball to Rutgers. A "trick formation" failed and Baker was forced to punt. The quarter ended with the ball in the center of the field.

During the second quarter Brown attempted a placement kick for a field goal from the center of the field, but the ball passed to the left of the posts. Ackley attempted a similar kick, but it fell short. A forward pass, Ackley to Brown, was caught by Baker for Rutgers and run back 20 yards.

After the intermission Gulick kicked off for Syracuse and Baker recovered the ball for Rutgers. He returned the kick on the next play; Abbott fumbled, but Hoople recovered the ball for Syracuse on its 42-yard line. Two plays later Schwarzer scored a touchdown for Syracuse on a delayed forward pass. Abbott to Ackley to Schwarzer, from the center of the field. Ackley kicked the goal. Again, on a similar play, Syracuse had the ball on Rutgers' 10-yard line, but Duffy intercepted a forward pass on his own goal line, running the ball back 55 yards. Two penalties took the ball to

the center of the field, where the quarter ended.

Syracuse started the last quarter with two runs by Abbott and Erwig for 15 and 33 yards, then forced the ball over for a touchdown. Erwig making the final play. Ackley again kicked the goal. For the balance of the game Syracuse remained on the defensive, Captain Alexander breaking up any plays which Rutgers attempted in its desperate efforts to score.

ROBINS DEFEATS
MORSE DRY DOCK

Important Match of First Round
of National Challenge Cup
Association Football Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Two games were played Sunday in the first round of the National Challenge Cup Association football competition and one of them resulted in the elimination of a strong team when the Robins Dry Dock defeated the Morse Dry Dock 3 to 2 on Todd Field. The other game was played at Lenox Oval and resulted in the elimination of the Longfellow team by the Interborough Rapid Transit Football Club, the score being 1 to 0.

The big match of the day was between the Robins and Morse Dry Dock teams. All of the scoring was done in the first half. A long shot by Clarke, carried along by a stiff wind, eluded Whalen and landed in the Morse net after seven minutes of play. Ten minutes later, Ratigan, off a pass by Gar-side, put Robins 2 up. Lynch followed with two points for Morse in quick succession, each time skillfully outwitting the Robins defense. A penalty, given against McCann, on which Ratigan negotiated the free kick, gave Robins the lead again, and victory, but it required splendid defensive work to maintain the lead through the second half.

The only goal of the Interborough Longfellow game was scored by Walker, who sent in a rasping shot off a pass by Wilkinson, three minutes after the starting whistle. The summaries:

Robins Dry Dock		Morse Dry Dock	
Shanbolt, G.	or, Beardsworth	McGuire, H.	or, Parker
Ratigan, G.	or, Lynch	Hardy, I.	or, Lynch
Gar-side, G.	or, Stradley	Van den Eynden, H.	or, Dugdale
Clarke, chb.	rbh.	Bustard	rbh.
Mackier, rbh.	rbh.	McCann	rbh.
Robertson, H.	rbh.	Lindsay	rbh.
Score—Robins Dry Dock 3; Morse Dry Dock 2.	Goals—Ratigan 2, Clarke 1 for Robins; Lynch 2 for Morse.	Referee—W. Williams, New York.	Linesman—Lonie and Macpherson.
Time of halves—45m.			

Interborough		Longfellow	
Abne, G.	or, Agar	Brennan, H.	or, T. Whalen
Wilkinson, G.	or, Lomas	Cox, H.	or, Art. Porter
Shuart, H.	or, Brels	Carroll, H.	or, H. Smith
McCavanna, H.	or, H. Smith	Moran, H.	or, Al. Porter
McNeil, H.	or, H. Whalen	Longbottom, H.	or, G. Pollock
Score: Interborough Rapid Transit 1; Longfellow 0. Goals—Walker for Interborough. Referee—G. Caldwell, Woodhaven. Line-men—J. Beggs and M. Massey. Time of halves—45m.			

BELGIAN YACHT RACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium—Colonel Cornely's yacht Argonaut won the King's Trophy in a race at Brussels recently. Five other vessels taking part in the contests. Lieutenant Connerade's Argonaut finished second and Lieutenant-Colonel Stone's Duckling was third. Belgium therefore took the first two places with Great Britain third.

CHAMPION 1923
CRIMSON CREW

Gore Hall Oarsmen Are Win-
ners in the Triangular Fresh-
man Race—Remainder of
the Program Is Canceled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Only one of the two races scheduled to be held on the Charles River yesterday took place, and in this, the triangular competition between the Harvard University freshman crews, Gore Hall was returned winner over its rivals, Standish and Smith. The annual race between crews representing the senior, junior, and sophomore classes was unexpectedly canceled, owing to the coaches' conviction that varsity members have already had their share of rowing this fall.

In the 1923 match, which was begun late in the afternoon, Gore took the lead at the outset and maintained its advantage with little difficulty. Smith rowed second for most of the race, but within a few yards of the goal was displaced by Standish, each making brilliant close. Gore led by two full lengths at Harvard Bridge, thereby remaining the only unbeaten freshman eight at the university. The members of the winning crew follow:

Bow, E. R. Habicht; 2, W. H. Forbes; 3, W. M. Tucker; 4, H. Garland; 5, J. J. Collier; 6, J. A. Westengard; 7, L. W. Rathbun; stroke, J. W. Ohi; coxswain, D. D. Reidy.

INTERNATIONAL TO
MEET IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York—Important matters are to be disposed of at the meeting of the owners of the International League baseball clubs, which is to take place in this city today, with D. L. Fultz, president of the league, presiding.

The question of what disposition is to be made of the Binghamton Club's franchise is expected to take considerable time. It will be recalled that the owners of the Binghamton Club not only surrendered their franchise, but released all the players who were under contract to the club, and this is claimed to have been an illegal act, and much speculation is being indulged in as to what action the league will take on the matter.

There are said to be no less than five cities which are applicants for the surrendered franchise and it is going to be a great battle between them to get into the league. Montreal, Quebec; Providence, Rhode Island; Syracuse, New York; Scranton, Pennsylvania, and Akron, Ohio, are all said to be after the franchise.

The question of seeking peace with the major leagues is said to be another question which will receive considerable attention. There is said to be quite a strong sentiment in favor of getting back to the friendly relations which used to exist between the major and minor leagues under the national agreement. Should peace again be declared, it is expected that the draft will be restored.

DATES ANNOUNCED
FOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Dr. G. J. Fisher, chief secretary of the Y. M. C. A. athletic department, today announced that the Red Triangle international championships for 1920 would be held in January for swimming and February for the indoor hexathlon track titles. No date is specified but the events must be contested during the first two weeks of the month named. Contests will be held in association buildings in the various cities, and the results telegraphed to the New York headquarters, the team with the highest score taking the title.

Many of the best known athletes and swimmers of this country and Canada participate every year. Among the world-famous men whose records stand in different events are Platt Adams, who holds the standing broad jump record with 10 ft. 4 1/2 in.; H. L. Kruger of Honolulu, who holds the 50-yard back stroke swimming record of 30s. and the 220-yard free-style of 2m. 29 3/4 s.; and Clarence Lane, also of Honolulu, who holds the 75-yard free-style record of 38 3/4 s. Both these famous swimmers are expected to participate in 1920 as members of the Oakland, California, team.

The hexathlon combination has been a big feature of Y championships for several years. Last year 61 associations competed with a total of 3257 individual competitors. In 1920 a far larger number of associations and individuals is expected to enter.

PICKUPS

Tacoma, Washington, is desirous of procuring a franchise in the Pacific Coast League next summer.

It is stated that Richard Hoblitzel, former first baseman for the Boston Americans, who has been in the United States Army, will return to professional baseball next spring.

NEW RECORDS FOR ROSS

HONOLULU, Hawaiian Territory—Norman Ross, inter-allied swimming champion, is credited with having established a new American and a new world's swimming record here Saturday when he took part in the annual fall swimming meet. In the 880-yard swim in open water, he covered the distance in 11m. 12 1/2 s., breaking the American record by 14 2 1/2 s., and continuing to the 1000-yard mark, he established a new world's record of 12m. 44 3/4 s., the previous record being 12m. 52 s.

LINE-UPS SELECTED
FOR MATCH AT DERBY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—For the ninth amateur international association football match between Ireland and England, fixed for November 15 at Derby, both teams have now been selected. A. E. Knight, the international back from Portsmouth, captains the English side, and is partnered by L. Golithly of Darlington. F. J. Mitchell of Manchester University will keep goal, and the halfback line consists of R. F. Topham of the Casuals; K. R. G. Hunt, Corinthians; and C. W. Harbridge of Reading. Lieutenant Harvey of Sheffield, Miles Howell of Oxford University, H. M. Prince of the royal army medical corps, R. W. Stoley, Corinthians, and R. M. Gander Dower of the Casuals are forwards.

The Irish captain is Harris of Cliftonville, who plays left half. Cliftonville furnishes six other members of the team, including Pick, goal keeper, and Mills and Gavin, backs; Bennett, center half, and Bennett and Howard, forming the left wing. Campbell of Glenavon plays right half and Shiels of Shelborne right wing; Heron of Dublin Olympia, inside right, and Hamon, the Dublin Bohemian center, complete the team.

W. HEHIR WINS
WALKING TITLE

Captures the Seven-Mile British
Amateur Athletic Honor—
Blewitt Wins 10-Mile Run

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The amateur athletic championships in the seven-mile walk and the 10-mile run were decided this year at the autumn meeting of the London Athletic Club at Stamford Bridge, September 20. W. Hehir of the Surrey Athletic Club won the former event in 53m. 23 2/5 s., and the latter championship went to C. E. Blewitt of the Birchfield Harriers and formerly of the machine gun corps, who covered the distance in 53m. 45 3/5 s. Advantage was taken of the meeting by W. A. Hill to make an attack on the 150-yard record of 24 4/5 s., set up in 1888 by E. H. Pelling, but the champion was unsuccessful by 3/5 s., a crosswind hampering him considerably in spite of F. Mawby's excellent assistance in pacing.

In the seven-mile walk, R. Bridge, Lancashire, the holder of the title and three-time winner, failed to finish the course, though at one time he was going very strongly. After McLellan and C. S. Dowson had been got rid of, the Surrey man went ahead and won by nearly 30 yards in good style. The time taken was nearly a minute more than that of Bridge, the 1914 winner; but many winners of the event have taken considerably more time than Hehir did. The British amateur record is 50m. 50 4/5 s., and the world's record is 48m. 10 s.

Blewitt's performance in the 10-mile run was an excellent one, though he was not within three minutes of Shrubbs' record, made at Glasgow in 1904, of 50m. 40 3/5 s. At seven miles the winner had drawn away from the field to the extent of a lap and finally won by 1 1/2 laps. Many of the runners came from Blewitt's club, the Birchfield Harriers, including Massey, the Canadian, who dropped out half way through the race. Monk, the second man, belongs to Birchfield also; but the third man, Djebella, well known as a Marathon runner, is in membership with the Mollinari Athletic Club. The summaries:

SEVEN-MILE WALKING

Walker and Club	M.	S.
W. Hehir, Surrey A. C.	53	23 2/5
C. S. Dowson, Queen's Park H.	53	31 3/5
J. W. Dowse, Uxbridge & W. Mid.	54	36 3/5
Blewitt, C.	54	36 3/5
W. Helms, Surrey A. C.	57	36 3/5
R. W. Ricketts, Belgrave H.	58	51
O. H. Wells, Belgrave H.	58	52
J. B. Belchamber, Belgrave H.	58	53
A. J. Matthews, Surrey A. C.	58	57
A. F. Spence, Belgrave H.	58	59
H. Hanger, Belgrave H.	59	47
W. J. Jenkins, Highgate H.	59	49
H. Evans, Belgrave H.	60	54
P. T. Gaiger, National Ins. A. C.	60	57
W. C. Hotchkiss, Polytechnic H.	62	2
E. H. Neville, Surrey W. C.	63	43
L. A. C.	63	43

TEN-MILE RUN

Runner and Club	M.	S.
C. E. Blewitt, Birchfield H.	53	45 3/5
W. Monk, Birchfield H.	55	46 3/5
A. Djebella, Mollinari S. C.	56	12 3/5
L. G. Housden, S. L. H.	56	22 3/5
W. Abdurrahman, Highgate H.	57	12
P. Norton, Surrey A. C.	57	22
F. H. Hayward, Crews Alexandra	57	34
A. C.	57	34
B. C. Long, Polytechnic H.	58	13 3/5
E. Calcott, Birchfield H.	58	50
J. Etchells, Birchfield H.	58	50 3/5
C. Hornby, Newport H.	59	20
E. C. Hills, Brighton Ry. A. A.	59	34 3/5
J. Hawkins, unatt.	59	54
C. C. Arnold, Belgrave H.	60	20
H. Hatt, unatt.	61	8
A. C. Keen, Newport H.	61	44

GREAT BRITAIN
REVIVES HOCKEY

Some of the Pre-War Clubs
Forced to Amalgamate Owing
to Lack of Suitable Grounds

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—With the opening of the hockey season in Great Britain comes the game's first definite revival since the outbreak of war in 1914. It is safe to say that no sport is conducted more entirely on amateur lines. Professionalism in any shape or form is unknown in the game; no cups or shields or other marks of distinction are competed for; and even its umpires and other officials are entirely honorary.

Among all closely associated with the sport it is the general opinion that the new season opens with good prospects. Unlike sports which depend on the patronage of the crowd, the success of the various hockey clubs is in no way affected by gate-money, and hence the recent industrial trouble in the country did not interfere with the program as in the case of certain other games.

The fact that the game is now in a position to be conducted much in the manner of pre-war days speaks well for the recent work of the Hockey Association. Though at present this body has secured the affiliation of only 53 active clubs as opposed to the 126 in 1914, the decrease in number does not signify such a falling off as may be imagined, for, owing to the difficulty experienced in finding suitable grounds, particularly in the London district, some of the clubs have been compelled to amalgamate, and as a result, one registered club now often contains two or three of the previous clubs. Blackheath and Surbiton are the only instances of well known clubs not entered on the association's list this year.

As in pre-war days, inter-county matches will take place and the country will be divided into north, west, south, and the Midlands for deciding the divisional championships. Matches with Scotland, Ireland, and Wales will again be arranged, and France, and possibly Belgium, will most likely be played by the British team either at home or abroad.

For the purpose of coming to decisions on these matters, a council meeting of the Hockey Association was held in London in September, H. G. Greening, Midland Counties, presiding, there being present as representatives of the various divisions, and also the services, the following gentlemen: Sir Henry Fowler, Maj. B. C. Hartley, Major Speranza, Commander E. W. Roberts, H. Scott-Freeman, W. F. Smith, C. S. Atkin, G. T. McGrath, V. King Farlow, J. H. Bennett, W. Armitage, J. Powell, and the honorary secretary, A. D. Stocks.

The council decided amongst other things to revive international matches with Scotland, Ireland and Wales, the dates for such matches to be announced later, and it was agreed that a trial match, England v. The Rest, should be played prior to the first international match for the purpose of facilitating the selection of the All-England team and giving the players practice in combination. Another judicious step taken was the approval and affiliation of the Army Hockey Association and similar action with respect to the newly formed hockey associations of both the navy and the Royal Air Force. Further it was decided that if France applied for an international match, the necessary arrangements should be made; but the invitation received from the New Zealand Hockey Association to send a British team out to play them this season was not regarded as practicable. A. C. Pearce, Bisleigh House, Becken-

ham, accepted the invitation to continue as match secretary.

As regards the standard of the clubs this year, it is generally thought that, despite their war losses, many of them are little below their pre-war strength in both the number and ability of their members; whilst, in some instances amalgamation has produced abnormally strong sides. Amongst the divisional associations, the Midlands remain conspicuously strong as of old, and the Army and the Royal Air Force will be forces to reckon with.

THAMES CLUBS END
1919 ROWING SEASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PUTNEY, England—As a windup to the season, three of the best-known Thames rowing clubs held regattas at Putney, September 27, but owing to the railway strike, several of the service competitors were unable to put in an appearance all leave being stopped and others were prevented from reaching their destination by the absence of transport facilities.

Several events were held, however, by the London Rowing Club, including the pair-oared race, coxswainless fours, scratch eight, handicap sculls. Thames Rowing Club also wound up their season. J. Beresford doing exceedingly well during the afternoon in carrying off the invitation sculls, in stroking the scratch eight to victory, and in winning the club pairs with his father. Several well-known oarsmen turned up at the Vesta Regatta, including W. D. Kinnear and H. Blackstaffe, both Olympic champions.

SWEDEN'S OLYMPIC PLANS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The Olympic Committee of Sweden has recently made its report to the government on the measures to be taken in regard to the coming Olympic games at Antwerp in August, 1920. The cost of having Sweden adequately represented at the games has been estimated by the committee at a minimum of 500,000 kroner. In spite of the heavy cost of raising a team of athletes, the committee are of opinion that Sweden is bound to attempt to maintain the prestige gained at the last games held in Stockholm, and for this purpose a sufficiently well qualified and numerous body of athletes will be required. The meeting will last for three weeks and fully 225 athletes will be wanted, entailing a considerable amount of money for their selection and training.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

DEMAND RUNNING HIGH FOR SHOES

Outside Influences, Including Labor, Are the Cause of Production Continuing to Be Short of Trade Requirements

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Although the shoe industry of New England has been running at full speed for the last five years, caution is manifested and the expansion that has resulted is largely attributable to an overwhelming demand rather than to a desire to increase the production.

Shoe manufacturing has become fettered with contingencies forced upon it by various agencies, of which labor is the most uncertain, and prudence should govern transactions.

This is the chief reason for production continuing short of demand, and buyers would do well to consider the situation as one affecting their own interest, and allow the utmost limit of time for the filling of their contracts.

Prices for spring are the question now and, although figures are astonishingly high, there is little reason for any marked changes to be expected this winter. If any recessions take place they must come from the leather market, and just how much can be expected from that source is uncertain at present.

Packer Hide Market

The packer hide market recovered from its lethargy when orders from one of the largest hide buyers were placed upon the sale files of the week ended October 25.

Hides, aggregating over 200,000, and at surprisingly good figures considering the inactive condition of the market, were taken. The demand in those markets is so restricted at present, that, as one tanner remarked, it is doubtful if hide buyers would duplicate the order referred to at the same prices.

As a matter of fact the hide situation is soft, dull, and uneasy, for, other than the large purchase, there was little business booked, nor did the ordinary buyers follow in the wake, as is usually the case.

Unpleasant rumors make buyers in all the markets move slowly and limit their transactions, pending a better understanding of the situation.

Prominent leather dealers express the belief that beneath all of this flurry, the future will show strength in all native stock, and in 20 days, or less, the damage will have been repaired, and confidence restored.

Much depends upon how soon foreign exchange rates are put upon a more normal basis, for then tanners would have an almost unlimited demand.

Leather Market

Last week closed on an unstable a leather market as seen for many months, and nothing but the presence of foreign buyers kept it from an actual decline. When dealers were willing to concede a point making it possible to compromise, buyers took fair sized lots of leather, which had a strengthening effect on the whole market. The fact is therefore emphasized that Europe wants leather, and it is also shown what could be done if the rates of exchange were more favorable to foreign buyers.

Domestic business has been on the edge for some time, partly because of the large contracts, placed by buyers before the summer rise, and the caution shown by those who preferred to buy as their wants dictated.

The leather markets as a whole are not featured by the strength so prominent in the last few years. The weakness, however, is more conspicuous in side leather than in calf or kid. The drop in hides, the restricted foreign demand, and the general unrest throughout the country acted particularly against side leather.

Calfskin dealers report little or no change, although further advances are no longer expected. Skins from \$1.15 to \$1.35 are of better value, and the entire range of prices assures an improvement in quality.

Glazed kid is holding strong. Tanners report an increase of raw stock. Foreign dealers are exceedingly firm and, with the difficulty of getting favorable freight rates, and the excessive labor demands, values keep at a high level. There are more of the cheaper grades on the market than there have been for some time, but skins rated from fine to choice selections do not accumulate.

NATIONAL STEEL CAR

HAMILTON, Ontario.—A special committee of shareholders of the National Steel Car Company has been called to consider a new plan of organization. The circular shows a deficiency of \$1,503,154. The reorganization proposition calls for a new company which will deliver 19,000 shares of its stock and allow shareholders of National Steel Car to receive half the settlement on French orders in respect of which the deficiency arises.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—Consols for money 52½. Grand Trunk 10½. Defters 23½. Grand Trunk 3½. Bar silver 67d. an ounce. Money 2½ per cent. Discount rates, short bills 4½ per cent, 3 months' bills 4½ per cent.

STOCK EXCHANGES CLOSED

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The New York and Boston stock exchanges, and the New York cotton market were closed yesterday on account of the elections.

WOOLCOMBERS WAGE PROBLEM SOLVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRADFORD, England.—A satisfactory settlement has been arrived at with the operative woolcombers on the overtime question. On a ballot the employers' offer has been accepted by a majority of 3893, in a total vote of 10,603. Thus in return for a bonus of 2s. to men and 1s. 6d. to women and youths, overtime will be worked to the extent of five hours weekly on the day turn and seven hours on the night turn.

In addition to the bonus, there is to be an increase of wages of 6s. 7d. to men and 4s. 4d. to women and youths, on the scale paid in 1918, to date from the pay day in the week ended August 9, and a further wage of 2s. 5d. to men and 1s. 8d. to women and youths, as from the pay day in the week ended September 6.

The new basic rate of wages is to remain in force until August next, and the war wage is to vary with the Board of Trade figures of the cost of living. It is expected that the overtime arrangement will increase the output of tops from 16,000,000 pounds to 18,000,000 pounds a month, and a further improvement may result from the removal of discontent arising from unsatisfied wages demands.

WOOL GROWING IN CANADA EXPANDS

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—In 1913, 73 per cent of all woolen goods used in Canada were imported from Great Britain. At present, 60 per cent of all such materials used in the Dominion are purchased either in Canada or imported from the United States.

In 1914 the value of wool and woolen goods imported was \$31,000,000. The fiscal year just closed shows a largely increased consumption, and the amount imported was valued at \$40,000,000. This increase is more apparent than real, for while value of the imports has increased, volume has decreased.

In 1917, 2,895,787 yards of tweed were imported from the United Kingdom, compared with 571,732 imported from that source for the year ended September 1, 1919. This situation meant more reliance on Canadian and American mills. The volume of the Canadian wool-growing industry has almost doubled since 1914.

SOAP CONTROL BY LEVER BROTHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Lever Brothers of Port Sunlight, Cheshire, have made yet another important acquisition. They now hold the soap interests of Brunner Mond & Co., which means that a deal involving £4,000,000 has been consummated.

Only recently Lever Brothers took over Price's Candle Factory and, in addition to these two large concerns they now hold control in the soap manufactures of Crossfield & Sons, Gossage & Sons, A. & F. Pears, Ltd., Joseph Watson & Sons, and the Sanitas Company.

Lever Brothers' authorized capital is £40,000,000.

AIR BRAKE COMPANY TO EXTEND FIELD

NEW YORK, New York.—The New York Air Brake Company plans to enter the motor car manufacturing field on a large scale. It is already making auto trucks, but the manufacture of passenger cars was only recently decided on.

The company completed its first truck a few weeks ago and is now turning them out in small numbers. Production will be increased gradually, and it is expected that it will eventually be brought up to a 20,000 truck annual output.

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA

NEW YORK, New York.—The Georgia Southern & Florida Railway for the year ended December 31, 1918, reports a corporate surplus, after taxes and charges, of \$172,559, equivalent after preferred stock dividends to \$420 a share on the \$2,000,000 common stock, compared with \$358,329, or \$13.49 a share in the preceding year. The actual net operating income as shown by the federal account was \$347,869, compared with the federal compensation of \$511,457, or a deficit for the government of \$163,587.

NEW CEMENT MILLS

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—Cement mills costing \$1,500,000 will be erected at Bessemer, Pennsylvania, by the Bessemer Limestone & Cement Company of Youngstown, with the expectation that the plant will begin the production of cement in time for the season of 1920. The cement will be manufactured by the wet process. The company takes over the old Bessemer Limestone Company January 1, 1920. It has extensive quarries at Bessemer, which have supplied the Mahoning Valley blast furnaces for years with the limestone need for flux.

RUMANIAN WHEAT CROP

NEW YORK, New York.—The Department of Statistics at Bucharest estimates the wheat area in old Rumania at 1,800,000 acres, about 60 per cent of the pre-war average, giving nearly 20,000,000 bushels for export. That a little country like Rumania, that suffered so severely from the invasion of von Mackensen, should be able to seed such an area last autumn is an encouraging feature in the reconstruction problems of eastern Europe.

TEXTILE TRADE OF ARGENTINA

Industry Which Expanded and Flourished During the War Now Has to Seek Government Protection for Maintenance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The coming of peace has put the Argentine textile industry in an embarrassing situation from which it cannot extricate itself without governmental assistance. Congress is being called upon to adopt measures to prevent its being overthrown by European competitors.

During the last few years, and more especially during the war, Argentina's textile industry has become very important, not only in the perfection of manufacture which it has attained, but also in the placing of its products in foreign markets which were formerly controlled by European manufacturers. Factories for the manufacture of woolen goods, blanket factories, spinning mills, wool washing plants, and all other establishments intimately related to the textile industry have been obliged greatly to increase their production to meet orders, not only from home consumers, but from the neighboring republics and, in some cases, even from Europe.

Some of these markets may be said to have been definitely captured by the Argentine textile manufacturers because their products are cheaper than those arriving from Europe. Others are fields of open competition which can be held by Argentina only by means of a lively struggle with the old European industries which formerly controlled these particular markets.

Protective Legislation Sought

In order to enable Argentina to keep up its share in the international struggle for the South American textile markets, the newspapers in general, as well as persons and organizations directly interested in the industry, are asking Congress for protective legislation in the form of bounties, relief from certain taxation, the establishment of free ports and free zones for the Argentine-owned factories and mills, the establishment of industrial banks and the conceding of long credits to home industries. At the same time an educational campaign is being urged to encourage the use of only Argentine raw materials in Argentine industries, to arouse Argentines by both patriotic and economic arguments to give preference to Argentine products, and to bring about the exclusion of all foreign textiles from government purchases. Those who are responsible for this campaign argue that such measures not only affect the manufacture of textiles but have a bearing on industry as a whole and should be encouraged.

As regards the manufacture of sackings and coarse textiles from vegetable fibers, with the exception of cotton, the end of the war promises a brighter future than is faced by other manufactures. The country has ample supplies of the fibrous plants and other raw materials necessary for this industry and there is a heavy enough demand in the republic to take care of any output that will be possible in the next few years. This industry, however, has been retarded because the war made it impossible to get machinery at reasonable cost, but with the removal of this difficulty the industry is expected to prosper.

Cotton Industry's Problem

The cotton industry, on the other hand, faces an entirely different situation. The abnormal conditions brought about by the war favored the cotton spinners of Argentina, who, in intensifying their demands for raw material, stimulated the cultivation of cotton in this republic. Large amounts of capital have been invested in cotton fields in the north of the republic and in the enlargement of spinning mills and factories, all of which has given employment to a large number of workmen. It is this cotton industry especially which now asks government assistance for the protection of their interests, which must fall if left to their own resources.

Railway freight and the cost of production make cotton producing more expensive in this country than in Europe and the United States, according to local cotton men, who predict that, therefore, as soon as conditions become normal in Europe the Argentine market will be filled with foreign cotton goods, to the detriment of the home industries. To meet this particular difficulty, they ask the building of a tariff wall to protect the Argentine cotton industry and encourage a wider cultivation of cotton in the republic.

That section of the textile industry which is concerned with the production of woolen goods faces many of the same difficulties as the cotton manufacturers and is asking for government favors. The wool manufacturers ask especially for government intervention in the higher wage demands of their workmen.

The production of cheap textiles from wool remnants has little to be alarmed about from foreign competition since these textiles are consumed entirely in the country in the manufacture of cheap clothing, the very cheapness of which makes it safe against outside competition.

BURLINGTON'S EARNINGS

NEW YORK, New York.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, if operated for its own account instead of under federal rental, in the nine months ended September 30 last, would have earned, on the basis of other income and charges as reported for 1918, at the annual rate of \$16.36 a share on the \$110,839,100 stock.

TEXAS & PACIFIC'S EARNINGS EXPAND

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Texas & Pacific's earnings as the result of the great expansion in traffic engendered by the oil boom in its territory, showed even larger increases in October than in September, or in fact during any time of the year. People who have recently visited the oil fields in Texas and Oklahoma say that the railroads there are almost overburdened with traffic.

Gross earnings of Texas & Pacific for the third week in October are estimated at \$773,668, an increase of \$196,921, or 34 per cent, over the corresponding week last year. In the week ended October 14 gross increased 36 per cent.

From January 1 to October 21 gross earnings of the road, partially estimated, were \$28,348,000, an increase over the corresponding period of 1918 of \$7,616,000, or 36 per cent.

To meet the traffic requirements Texas & Pacific has built a number of industrial and spur tracks, and has added considerably to its equipment. In October, 1917, 23 heavy freight locomotives, 14 heavy switch locomotives, and seven modern passenger locomotives have been bought and put in service. In addition 25 other locomotives have been purchased and early delivery is promised. There have also been purchased and put in service 28 modern passenger cars.

LIKELY RESULT OF TRADE CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey.—One lasting result of the International Trade Conference at Atlantic City will be the organization of what might be termed a Chamber of Commerce of the World.

It may include all the countries that are members of the League of Nations. Its affairs will be managed by directors consisting of two members selected by each nation. An international headquarters will probably be located at the headquarters of the League of Nations. There is to be a corresponding national bureau in each country, in constant relation with the international headquarters. Membership is to be open to chambers of commerce, banking organizations, and similar associations, while firms, corporations, and individuals may be admitted as associate members.

It is proposed to hold international meetings or conferences at intervals of two years.

ACTIVITY OF FRENCH MUNICIPAL BONDS

NEW YORK, New York.—The \$12,000,000 each of City of Bordeaux, Lyons, and Marseilles, popularly known as the "Three Cities" issues, which matured on November 1, 1919, were extremely active during the three years they were in existence. They were offered in November, 1916, at 98, and early in 1917 were listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

From first appearance on the exchange until maturity, \$16,730,000 City of Bordeaux, \$16,115,000 City of Lyons, and \$15,200,000 City of Marseilles were sold, aggregating \$48,044,000, about one-third more than the total outstanding amount of \$36,000,000. The principal activity took place in 1918. In 1917 the trading was comparatively light, and in 1919 the interest diminished as the bonds approached maturity. The highest price reached was 103 in 1918, and the lowest was 74, touched in 1917.

AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The annual report of the American Type Founders Company for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1919, shows 8.6 per cent earned on the common stock as compared with 7 per cent in the preceding year. During the year the company acquired the Golding Manufacturing Company by an issue of \$200,000 preferred stock and for \$50,000 cash. The sales for the year increased 20 per cent, making a new high record. The company expended \$100,000 for additional machinery and increased its investment by \$200,000 in the National Paper & Type Company.

ARGENTINE RAILWAYS

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Dr. Julius Klein, commercial attaché at the United States Embassy here, has arrived from the United States and has been quoted in the Buenos Aires newspapers as saying that large amounts of North American capital will be invested in Argentina soon, to aid in railway development. He also declared that North American shipping companies are preparing to establish service to Argentinean ports.

NEW JERSEY ZINC

NEW YORK, New York.—The New Jersey Zinc Company for the quarter ended September 30, 1919, shows a surplus, after charges and federal taxes, of \$2,610,918, equivalent to \$7.45 a share, compared with a surplus of \$3,440,781, or \$9.83 a share, in the corresponding quarter of 1918.

MULLINS BODY CORPORATION

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The directors of the Mullins Body Corporation have called a special meeting of stockholders for November 18 to act on a resolution adopted by the board to increase the authorized capital stock from 70,000 to 100,000 shares.

SEARS-ROEBUCK SALES

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Sears, Roebuck & Co. sales in October were \$33,536,448, an increase of \$12,655,272 or 60.61 per cent. The sales for the 10 months amounted to \$195,631,042, a gain of \$43,601,510, or 28.68 per cent.

BIG DEMAND FOR SCOTTISH TWEED

Large Orders Placed by Merchants in United States as Well as in European Countries—Central Powers Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HAWICK, Scotland.—The Scottish tweed trade is still characterized by great activity. Not only is there an increasing demand for goods from home merchants, but buyers in other countries are also coming more to the front. Merchants in the United States, who were formerly limiting their demands, have of late placed large orders, and in some cases the manufacturers are not in a position to supply all that these buyers desire.

There is also a growing inquiry from South America, and orders from that country are much larger than they ever were in pre-war days, while merchants in France and Belgium are also taking more.

The goods that are being made are chiefly fine chevots and saxonies. Worsteds were formerly much in vogue, but these tweeds are not being made much at present by Scottish firms, owing to the difficulty in obtaining worsted yarns, and the great price to which they have risen, which makes the price of the finished article almost prohibitive. There is still a strong demand for tweeds of a fancy make, both in bright and subdued colors, but there is also a very ready market for plain grays, drabs, and browns.

The great energy which is being displayed by German and Austrian houses toward securing supplies of woolen goods from Great Britain, is confirmed by a recent communication from one of these houses, in which the candid confession is made that ever since the armistice was signed the demand for English material has been very lively. The methods of trying to obtain such supplies appear to be equally lively, judging from the accumulation of direct and indirect applications, many inquiries still being made through Scandinavia and Holland. But until the requirements of Great Britain and other countries have been met to a greater extent than is possible just now, the others will have to wait before the bulk of their needs can be satisfied.

Some firms in former enemy countries who have been owing considerable sums to British manufacturers since before the war, promise a settlement as soon as what they call government conditions will allow, forgetful of the fact that in some of these cases remittances can now be made, and this has been pointed out to those in Bohemia, among other places, in the acknowledgment of the bulky new orders which they are seeking to place.

Great Demand for Woollens

Hosiery and underwear manufacturers are in a dilemma. Large deliveries are being made of all kinds of goods for outer and under wear, but orders keep pouring in from home and abroad, and the best makers, at almost fabulous prices, are most in demand. Woven scarves in fancy bright colors are as much sought after as sports coats, while there is no satisfying the demand for good underwear. Those who have been making inquiries ahead predict that prices will go still higher, as the quotations for fine yarns for next spring are higher than ever before, llama, for instance, showing a rise of 2s. a pound.

Spinners are overwhelmed with orders, and complain that they cannot get wool quickly enough although there appears to be plenty in the country, and dyers who are engaged on wool dyeing cannot execute orders in a reasonable time. There is a great deal of wool lying with dyers which should have been made into cloth long ago, so that between delayed deliveries from dyers, and insufficient spinning machinery to feed the looms, manufacturers are not well placed in regard to output, considering the orders they have on hand. There is also a considerable shortage of female labor, but efforts are being made, with some degree of success, to transfer women workers from other districts to the textile manufacturing centers through the Labor exchanges.

In some districts tweed and hosiery manufacturers are cooperating in the appointment of a joint works chemist from which they anticipate considerable benefit will accrue to their respective industries.

KEITH COMPANY CAPITAL

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The George E. Keith Company of Boston has filed with the Secretary of State a notice of an increase in capital from \$3,273,000 to \$20,000,000. Only recently the company reduced its capital from \$6,000,000 to the present amount. The present preferred stock will be augmented by 37,270 shares of \$100 par value, and will be renamed second preferred stock. The common stock will be increased also by an addition of 30,000 new shares of \$100 par value. An issue of 100,000 new shares of \$100 par value will be known as the first preferred stock.

NATIONAL ACME COMPANY

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The National Acme Company earned for the third quarter of 1919 net profits available for dividends of \$868,161. This compares with profits for the corresponding quarter of 1918 of \$1,514,333. On the stock the last quarter's earnings equaled 3.4 per cent for the period, or at the rate of about 13.7 per cent per annum. The company is paying dividends of 6 per cent (\$3 a share) on the \$25,000,000 stock.

HEAVY BUYING OF SEA ISLAND COTTON

SAVANNAH, Georgia.—In their report of the Sea Island crop movement to October 31, John Malloch & Co. say: The movement of Sea Island cotton to date has been exceedingly light. This, of course, is due primarily to the small acreage planted and the inroads of the boll-weevil. A secondary factor is the lateness in ginning, a considerable part of what has been picked being still held in the seed. Most of the receipts so far reported consist of cotton from previous seasons, which has heretofore been held at interior points.

The ginner's report of cotton ginned to October 18 shows a total of only 1791 bales, as compared with 10,583 last year and 43,815 in 1917. The ginning by states this year is as follows: Florida, 1103; Georgia, 350; South Carolina, 338.

Until recently very little interest in Sea Islands was manifested, but the scarcity of all kinds of staple cottons and the consequent rapid advance in prices have resulted in heavy buying, as high as 70 to 73 cents, first cost, having been paid for average extra choice. Holders are consequently very much encouraged and have advanced asking prices materially. The buying appears to have been largely speculative, as mills have shown very little interest.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, November 4

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore, Md.—H. Abrahams of Baltimore Shoe House; Essex.
Bangor, Me.—A. P. Tewksbury of Sawyer Boot & Shoe Co.; United States.
Chicago, Ill.—E. A. Hamberg; Essex.
Chicago, Ill.—J. O'Connor of O'Connor Bros. & Co.; United States.
Cincinnati, Ohio.—Charles Longini of Mann & Longini Co.; Touraine.
Kansas City, Mo.—S. Coleman of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Touraine.
Knoxville, Tenn.—R. B. McCallis of Haynes Henson & Co.; Lenox.
Los Angeles, Cal.—R. F. Gough; Avery.
Montgomery, Ala.—C. I. Levy of Levy Shoe Co.; Lenox.
New Orleans, La.—Carl Keiffer of Keiffer Bros.; Lenox.
New York City.—W. W. Bowman, of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.
New York City.—C. H. Hinman of The National Suit & Cloak Co.; Thorndike.
New York City.—M. Smugar; United States.
Omaha, Neb.—D. S. Chesney of F. P. Kirkendall & Co.; Essex.
Philadelphia, Pa.—S. Berger; United States.
Philadelphia, Pa.—P. R. Chandler of W. T. Holmes Co.; Touraine.
Philadelphia, Pa.—J. Divac; United States.
Philadelphia, Pa.—A. Gonsberg; United States.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Greensberg Bros.; United States.
Philadelphia, Pa.—H. F. Landsberg; United States.
Philadelphia, Pa.—L. Weinstein; United States.
Phoenix, Arizona.—C. Korrick of C. Korrick & Bros.; Essex.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—H. J. Lang of H. J. Lang Shoe Co.; United States.
Ponce, P. R.—J. Colon; United States.
Ponce, P. R.—Pedro Perez; United States.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles & Co.; Touraine.
Roanoke, Va.—T. B. Griggs of Griggs Paxton & Co.; United States.
Roanoke, Va.—D. M. Woodson of Children's Shoe Co.; United States.
Rochester, N. Y.—F. F. Lundy of L. P. Rose; Touraine.
Rochester, N. Y.—W. E. Tuttle of Tuttle Shoe Co.; United States.
San Francisco, Cal.—E. J. Eagan of E. J. Eagan Shoe Co.; Touraine.
St. Louis, Mo.—R. W. Dittman of George F. Dittman & Co.; Touraine.
Toledo, Ohio.—C. J. Worbas; United States.
Toronto, Canada.—T. J. Murphy of R. Simpson & Co.; Essex.
Wilmington, N. C.—J. W. Freeman of Chestnut & Freeman; Avery.

LEATHER BUYERS

Hanover Mills, Preston, Eng.—Charles W. Berry of John Berry & Sons; Copley-Plaza.
Leicester, England.—W. C. Everett of John Morton & Son; Touraine.
Leicester, Eng.—Mr. McQueen of Plueman & McQueen; Touraine.
Leicester, England.—John Raven of J. Raven & Co.; Touraine.
Montreal, Canada.—N. Macfarlane; Essex.
Olive Mills, Bacup, Eng.—C. W. Berry of Rawcliffe & Sons; Copley-Plaza.
The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe & Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

CHICAGO BOARD

Yesterday's Market
(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)
Corn—Open High Low Close
Dec. 1.37½ 1.37½ 1.35 1.36½
Jan. 1.33 1.30½ 1.32
May 1.20½
July 1.29½ 1.29½ 1.28½
Oats—
Dec.73½ .73½ .72½ .72½
May76½ .76½ .75½ .75½
Eggs—
Jan. 35.30 35.05 35.30
Lard—
Nov. 28.85 28.75 28.85
Jan. 25.02 24.75 25.00

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Corn swung downward in price yesterday as a result of selling based on opinions that a reaction was due after an advance of 10 cents within 48 hours. Aggressive buying was a feature.

UNITED RAILWAYS

NEW YORK, New York.—The United Railways Investment Company reports for the year ended June 30:

	1919	1918
Total inc.	\$1,666,192	\$1,703,508
Ex. tax, etc.	73,187	90,270
Charges	1,592,005	1,613,228
Prev. surplus	7,264,235	7,065,715
P & I cred.	75,369	208,820
P & I surplus	7,339,694	7,264,235

*Comprises dividends and interest received on stocks and bonds owned, etc.

Goudy Mayfield Herbert McManis

MAYFIELD & CO.,
Grain-Fishermen-Stocks
116 West Moore St., CHICAGO
GRAIN CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

RAILROAD STOCKS NEAR LOW LEVEL

Uncertainty as to Future Legislation Relative to the Carriers Is Held Responsible for Current Low Prices of Issues

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—With railroads scheduled to be returned to their owners in two months the future of the carriers is still obscured by differences of opinion relative to federal legislation. Approximately 50 different plans have been formed looking to the solution of the railroad problem, and 36 bills have been introduced in Congress or prepared for introduction. Because of this confusion of counsel and radical divergence of views the railroad stockholder is left in the dark as to what Congress will do to protect his property and investment.

The course of the tape does not inspire railroad investors. Instead of prices of railroad securities appreciating as time for the release of the properties from federal control draws near, present prices in many cases are much nearer the low points of the year than the high prices.

In many sides are heard bullish arguments on the railroad stocks, that traders are switching from high-priced industrials to the rails, especially the low-priced rails, and that strong interests are picking up the rails, but rail issues move slowly, while industrial stocks continue to advance. Until the attitude of the federal government toward the railroad companies becomes a little more determined and proposed legislation begins to shape up in concrete form, railroad stocks are likely to prove lagards in the day's trading.

A glance at the course of prices of railroad stocks from the date the President issued his proclamation announcing that he would take possession and control of the lines is shown in the table below. The first column gives closing prices December 26, 1917, before the President issued his proclamation, the second column gives closing prices on the day following, showing response of the stock market to the President's move, while the remaining three columns give high, low, and last prices in 1919:

LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED UNDER CITY HEADINGS

REAL ESTATE

In Beautiful Napa Valley, California

FOR SALE—A 200-acre level valley land in cultivation; 2000 fruit trees, prunes predominating; 10 acres hill pasture with good springs and partly wooded. Gravity flow water from natural springs piped to fruit drier, parking house, barn and corral, and second house. School, electric car station and steam railway, highway, R. F. D. within 1 mile of property. Creek with gravel bottom runs along property. Ans. R. Monitor, 1100 First Nat. Bank Bldg., San Francisco.

CAMP PROPERTY FOR SALE
A fifteen-acre camp on beautiful lake in Eastford, Conn. Large pavilion, with stage, pool and locker room; mens hall with tables, chairs, new hotel, range, dishes, linen, etc.; 6-room cottage furnished. Tents, beds, and trunks, boats and canoe, etc., also good playing field. Owner has conducted successful camp for four years but educational work prohibits continuing. Will sell entire outfit together with good will for only \$1500. Address STANLEY KELLEY, Rpt. Raymond H. H. School, Highland, Ulster County, New York.

NANTUCKET, MASS.
In order to close an estate will sell Colonial summer home on Nantucket Island, near Polita, consisting of three acres, being situated at the intersection of Wauwinnet and Polita Roads. Price \$1000. Terms if desired, Leigh Hancock, Trust & Savings Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

LARGE FRONT ROOM, with private family, to gentleman or business woman, can be seen before 10 a. m. or after 5 p. m. 20 Hemenway St., Suite 1, Boston.

FOR RENT—Two big rooms, one with board, in a beautiful flatland home, 2 minutes from Church Ave. El. station. D-14, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—To buy old coins; catalogue quoting prices paid, 10c. WM. HENSLIN, Padock Bldg., 101 Tremont, Boston.

HELP WANTED

I WANT 100 MEN AND WOMEN
to act as my agents and take orders for Omer Bain Coat, Rain Coats and Water Proof Aprons. Retail values; fast sellers; capital not required. We save you money and you get a definite direct to customer. A high class coat for \$4.00, four average orders a day give you \$2000 a year profit; no delivery charges. I'll give you a sample coat and complete outfit for getting orders; write for my liberal offer. COMER MFG. Co., Dept. B-28, Dayton, Ohio.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Tailors; all around experience required. 7065 N. Clark St., Tel. Rogers Park 2071, Chicago.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Woman to assist in private catering company in suburb of Chicago. Must have some knowledge of cooking. No night or Sunday work. Room, board and laundry; good wages. Address 424 N. Forest Ave., River Forest, Ill. Tel. R. F. 1126.

GIRL OR WOMAN for housework, small family, no laundry. Country year round, 40 minutes from N. Y. Good wages. Good home for right person. MRS. J. MICHEL, 1132 Forest Avenue, Far Rockaway, N. Y. Tel. F. R. 4336.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted on Long Island; someone who likes cooking and is capable of doing all the work. No night or heavy cleaning; good wages. Write or call at Room 1025, 20 Church Street, New York City.

WANTED—Maid, nurse or mother's helper, in modest Protestant home in suburb of Chicago. A cook also is employed. Two tractable boys, aged four and six. LEO J. C. WHITMAN, 686 Hill Road, Winnetka, Ill.

EXPERIENCED billing clerk wanted by Boston mfg. corporation; pleasant working conditions with excellent opportunities for advancement. Being given exp. refs. and salary desired to \$25. 50 Union Office, Boston.

WANTED—Stenographer and office assistant. Small real estate office. Work is varied. Opportunity for advancement. Salary about \$25.00. E. L. Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

A BRIGHT LADY as reader and stenographer, good at figures, in retail men's wear store; salary \$20. Address W. W. 98, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

SECOND MAID, general housework, no cooking; must be well trained waitress; references. Preferably to sleep out. B. 12, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

TWO Protestant maids wanted, cook and second maid, for private home in West Newton, Mass. Wages \$12 and \$10, no washing; four in family. 122, Monitor Office, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED IN BOSTON
Experience not essential. Must be neat and accurate typist. Reply, giving full particulars, to W. 104, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

COMPETENT MOTHER'S HELPER, where good home will be appreciated. BLANCHARD, 780 Riverside Drive, Audubon 5400, New York City. Call after two.

COMPANION—Lady, Prot. must do cooking in hotel apartment where there is maid service. Tel. Rogers Park 7010, Room 406, Chicago.

HIGH CLASS DRESSMAKERS want exp. dress makers; good wages. LENA KESSLER, 4919 Lake Park Ave., Tel. Drexel 6302, Chicago.

PLAIN COOK, Protestant; private family; good permanent home; \$10 weekly. Tel. Winthrop 206, Winthrop, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
WANTED—Position farm supt. or gentleman's place without glass by a retired Scotchman; 28 years' experience in this country; can furnish first class references as to ability. Address A. M., 445 North St., Pittsfield, Mass.

COLUMBIA STUDENT desires Saturday work or evenings except Mondays and Wednesdays. Apt. 2A, 601 West 144th St., New York City.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, agency experience, seeks position. Address H. 619 Jackson Green Bldg., Seattle, Washington.

ACCOMPLISHED, experienced, for studio, or practice with solvent. W. 32, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

SECRETARY or companion, educated, not particular as to locality. V. 31, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
WANTED—A position in Resort Hotel in the South. Am qualified to take full charge of dining room and kitchen. References furnished. MRS. LYDIA ALLEN, 1228 Michigan Avenue, La Porte, Ind.

WRITER with publishing experience will read and edit manuscripts for books, types and prepare for publication. Apply for terms. U. 36, Monitor, 21 East 40th St., New York City.

WOMAN desires mending or children's dressmaking in private home; will take home. Excellent references. \$3.25 per day. Call 6 to 7 p. m. DIVERSEY 8655, Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER, exp. neat, accurate, desires high-grade position. H. 8, grad. 17, college. B. 18, Monitor, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

CONVENTION WOMAN desires clerical position. Understands all methods of filing. C. 13, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE desires position as companion. Can go anywhere. M. 50, Monitor, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED
Man and Wife Desire Position caring for summer home during winter months. Head of references. Address BOX 84, UNION, N. H.

MAN AND WIFE to act as janitor of apartment and as a manager; good responsible position; references required. Write at care. C. T., 11 2nd St., Hoboken, N. J.

CANADA AWAITS LORD JELICOE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—Admiral Lord Jelicoe is expected to arrive at Esquimaut, British Columbia, on or about November 8. Admiral Jelicoe's tour through Canada is in the hands of Admiral Sir Charles Kingsmill, director of naval service in Canada, who will meet Lord Jelicoe on his arrival at Esquimaut.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE
\$12,000 cash will buy splendid florist's business, doing retail trade only and located in Chicago suburb. Same consists of flower store operated in connection with greenhouse plant, well stocked with ferns, palms, blooming plants and cut flowers. Winter supply of coal on hand. Owners desire to go South. Profits will reimburse outlay in about one year. Will bear closest investigation. Will also sell modern dwelling. Address D. 65, Monitor, McCormick Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Eastern Patent Rights, Auto Bell for 2; sells readily \$12 each; made small investment; no experience necessary. W. A. N., Rm. 402 Post Office Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

TO LET
TO BE LET For two half days a week to responsible teacher, a desirable music studio containing two pianos. Will be shown by appointment. Telephone Brookline, Mass., 5750.

FOR RENT
TO RENT, from Nov. 15 to April 1st, 5-room furnished apartment in Arlington, Mass. Tel. Arlington 1436 W.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT

FURNISHED APARTMENT of four rooms, near symphony hall, to let until May or September. M. S. Monitor Office, Boston.

PATERSON, N. J.

Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Muslin Underwear, Underwear, Waists and Skirts, Aprons

Chanteclair

Everything Known in Music Records Music Rolls 183 Market St. (nr. Church) Paterson, N. J.

WOMEN'S GARMENTS

RE-LINED RE-FITTED DYED AND CLEANED

TURPAN, 122 Market St.

Dressmaking and Millinery Supplies Beads, Every Description SCHILLER'S 6 Park Ave., or 275 Market St.

Paterson Linen Shop

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

WHAT IS A NOVEL?

It would be an interesting experiment, particularly today, to ask various readers of current literature to state each his definition of the novel. We all have a general idea that this name applies to a particular form of story. "Fiction," however, has been made to cover so many different types of stories, that the novel has come to mean something different to almost every reader.

Obviously, in reading a novel, we expect the impression to be separated from the fact. We consider it inartistic for the characters to be real characters, or for the events to be photographically correct. Fiction, of course, is falsehood, but the art of fiction implies creation. The novel today has become the vehicle not only for romance, analytical character portrayal, and development of plot, but also an opportunity for propaganda, educational and otherwise. In other words, the modern novel may today be anything from an autobiography to a series of essays on psychic phenomena.

Under these circumstances, it is perhaps interesting to see what some of the earlier writers had in mind, in defining the novel for themselves. Dr. Johnson, for instance, declares in his dictionary that a novel is "a smooth tale, generally of love." Fielding declared that the work of a novelist "must be interesting and not too intense; it has to be serio-comic, mock-heroic; second, it has to show real life. . . . Third, the story must aim to teach people the folly as well as the wickedness of all dishonesty." Elsewhere, Fielding speaks of the novel as a "comic epic" in prose.

Stevenson in his "Humble Remonstrance," states that a novel is "not a transcript of life to be judged by its exactitude, but a simplification of some side or point of life, to stand or fall by its significant simplicity."

Turning to the critics, we find Bliss Perry stating that "novelists and poet alike are primarily interested in human life. They describe it as it seems to have manifested itself in the irrevocable past, as it exists today, and as it may be found in the imagination, unknown world of the future." Sidney Lanier claimed that the novelist should effect the revelation of the innermost hearts of his characters and pass judgment on their motives.

SWINBURNE ASTRIDE OF HIS HOBBY

"Contemporaries of Shakespeare." By Algernon Charles Swinburne. Edited by Edmund Gosse. C. H. Knickerbocker, New York. London: Heinemann. 7s. 6d. net.

Mr. Gosse, in his introduction to these critical essays, tells how Swinburne all through his life brooded upon Elizabethan and Jacobean literature, not because he loved it only (for that was known to every one), but because he "held before him the design of a work of broad extent which should cover with enthusiastic analysis the whole field." This labor of love was never seriously undertaken as a complete organic work, but the "Study of Shakespeare" (1880), the "Study of Ben Jonson" (1889), and the elaborate essay on Chapman (1875), probably indicate the scale upon which Swinburne designed the whole work. But Swinburne was something more than a literary critic, he was himself a poet and a creative artist; and, though we may regret that his great edifice of Elizabethan criticism was never completed, the regret is tempered by the thought that his life's work lay in another field and that work he accomplished.

At the same time, it must not be forgotten that, for a period of 40 years, beginning with his essay on "John Ford" in 1871, Swinburne returned periodically to his labor of love, and that no volume of essays was published by him that did not contain one or more studies of the dramatists of the "great race before the flood." Shortly before the end of his career, he published the volume entitled "The Age of Shakespeare," which contained separate essays upon Marlowe, Webster, Dekker, Marston, Middleton, Heywood, and Tourneur. Nearly one-half of this final volume is occupied by a welcome reprint of the study of George Chapman, long out of print, and the remainder is allotted to the perfunctory chapter on Marlowe and longer studies of the early plays of Beaumont and Fletcher, Philip Massinger, John Day, Robert Davenport, Thomas Nabbes, Richard Brome, and James Shirley.

Some of the minor dramatists included have little or no interest for the ordinary reading public; however, they were not only beloved by Swinburne, but they had a definite though subordinate place in his plan. To him all the playwrights of that era had

both a collective and an individual significance. The drama was in his view the masterwork of creative literature, and the Elizabethan playwrights were beyond comparison the most gifted exponents of dramatic art in this or any other country. Many years ago, Swinburne proclaimed his belief that "the greatest glory of English poetry lies rather in its dramatic than in its epic or lyric triumph. There is such an overflowing life, such a superb exuberance of abounding and exulting strength in the dramatic poetry of the half century extending from 1590 to 1640 that all other epochs of English literature seem as it were half awake and half alive by comparison with this generation of giants and gods."

Swinburne has himself been called the last of the Elizabethans, and certainly he was soaked in their literature and, to some extent, imbued with their spirit. He had also many of their faults, the chief of which were an immoderate use of language and a habit of inveterate digression from the subject in hand. In his own poetic work, the faults of his prose are often repeated. Certainly, copiousness was Swinburne's besetting sin. He was the master, in the days of "Lancelotti and Calydon," of a language both orderly and musical, but later on his gift of language overmastered him. His prose always tended toward exuberance and floridity, even in the days of his delightful study of "William Blake"; but the habit of expressing himself loosely grew upon him, together with a propensity to indulge in rhetorical rhapsodies and inflated word-spinning, not devoid of ingenuity but as provocative of impatience in the modern reader as are the artificial "conceits" and allegories of many of the Elizabethan poets from Spenser onward to Giles and Phineas Fletcher. These mannerisms, however, must not blind us to the fact that Swinburne had the insight as well as the fullness of knowledge to reveal the qualities and genius of the Elizabethan dramatists. The whole prodigious field of their activities was familiar to him and, though he often seems to praise with exaggeration, it will be found that his judgment of the different dramatists is invariably according to scale. He may, for instance, speak of the gigantic genius of Ben Jonson or Chapman, but he does not fail to point out that in the highest poetic gifts they be-

Shakespeare and Marlowe. He may wax enthusiastic about the plays of Shirley, but shows how inferior they are to those of Massinger. The tragedies of Ford and Tourneur extort his admiration, but he reveals the superior tragic powers of Webster, who in this respect "comes up to Shakespeare's shoulder."

No critic has a keener eye for character and situation, or a finer ear for verse. Of Jonson he points out that "no poet ever showed less love or regard for women, less power to paint them"; of Beaumont and Fletcher, "in all their tragic heroes we look in vain for the lifelike figure of a conceivable or acceptable man." He was never blind to the shortcomings of his favorite dramatists, or slow to point out their defects; but he had a fine perception of quality and often gave himself up to what he called "the noble pleasure of praising." For the robustness of Jonson's comedy and for the poetic charm of Beaumont and Fletcher's, he had unbounded admiration and lavish praise, but he was no hero worshiper, blind to their limitations. After Shakespeare, whom he worshipped, Swinburne prizes most the immortal work of Marlowe, and it is a thousand pities that he never penned the monograph which should have been the porch and gateway to his beloved temple of dramatic poets. Of Marlowe, he says: "He alone was the true Apollo of our dawn, the bright and morning star of the full midsummer day of English poetry at its highest. . . . This poet, a poor scholar of humblest parentage, lived to perfect the exquisite meter invented for narrative by Chaucer. . . . He invented the highest form of English verse, the only instrument since found possible for our tragic or epic poetry; he created the modern tragic drama; and at the age of thirty he went Where Orpheus and where Homer are."

Like all Swinburne's critical writings, this volume contains much fine work—jewels of thought finely expressed, but they have to be sought for. The one Elizabethan writer who is never on Swinburne's lips and whose style has no trace of influence upon his own, Bacon, is the one of all others whose example would have been most beneficial in the correction of his own faults of style. But Swinburne had no other interest save in creative and imaginative literature, and lacked the crowning mercy of a weighty and chastened style, which comes of reading the philosophers. His knowledge was prodigious and, in the main, his judgment was sound. He had the insight of the poet and a catholic enjoyment of the good things of others. Sometimes he was intemperate, both in praise and vituperation; but he was a genuine lover of great literature, whose range of appreciation, if not his actual knowledge, was probably wider than that of any of his contemporaries, and much may be forgiven to such an adventurous spirit.

Lovers of Russian literature will welcome the volume of Tchevost's "Letters," translated by Mrs. Constance Garnett, the publication of which is imminent from the house of Chatto & Windus (London), who also have in the press a new volume, entitled "William Smith: Potter and Farmer," from the pen of George Bourne, who drew, in his book, "Memoirs of a Surrey Labourer," such an admirable picture of a type of peasant who is rapidly disappearing from the countryside.

A GROUP OF ITALIAN PATRIOTS

"The Holocaust." By A. A. Pons. Translated from the Italian by P. R. Lloyd. M. A. New York: Robert McBride. \$2.

While it is true that, outside of Italy herself, no country regarded the Risorgimento with deeper sympathy than did Great Britain, nevertheless, as Lord Bryce writes in his preface to this fine and eloquent tribute to an Italian woman to those of her fellow countrymen who labored and suffered that Italy might be free, England and America know less than they ought to "of these glorious champions of liberty and nationality."

After the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, rejoicing in final deliverance from Napoleonic domination, one part of Europe proceeded to inaugurate, and the other to condone, a form of irredentism in Italy more terrible in its savagery and ignorance than anything inflicted upon a conquered people by the exile in St. Helena. The most famous names among those forever associated with the emancipation and unification of Italy of whom the authoress writes in these pages—Cavour, the statesman, Mazzini, the missionary of nationalism, Garibaldi, the soldier—need no introduction. The work which they accomplished to free Italy from that Triple Alliance of oppression, Austria, the Bourbons and the papal government, sworn to oppose every least effort toward progress or reform, is for the most part familiar. But there are other names, of those who spent months, sometimes years, in penury, in exile, in the foul dungeons, weighted with chains, herded with criminals, for no offense beyond love of country, often on no charge other than vague suspicion, which deserve to be remembered and revered by every advocate of freedom.

"North Italy is made," Cavour could tell the people in 1861. "There are no longer Lombards, or Piedmontese, or Tuscans, or Romagnoli; we are Italians." Less than ten years later, the goal of Italian nationalism was reached and Victor Emmanuel was crowned in the Imperial City. The star of Italy is Rome," Cavour had said; "there is no other polar star."

It is of the men who achieved this consummate work, and at what sacrifice, that Signora Pons has to tell in this volume.

It was Alfieri, the great Italian dramatist, who first, in the eighteenth century, lighted the torch which revealed to the hearts and ambitions of his fellow countrymen a whole and united Italy.

"From him," wrote d'Azeleggio, many years later, "our national life drew its first breath. The men who followed him were not so much, as the authoress happily phrases it, patriotic writers as 'patriots who wrote.' They did not write for the sake of voicing beautiful sentiments, in graceful language; writing was with them a form of energy, the only weapon, and that often a fatally precarious one, at their command. And yet, of many of these writers, it was admitted that what they achieved was more disastrous to Austria than a great military defeat, of more service to the two Sicilies than a naval squadron."

Ugo Foscolo, a native of Venice, the witness of his beloved city's battle with Napoleon to Austria, was a worthy follower of Alfieri, whose motto had been: "Liberty through virtue for the honor of Italy." His integrity, courage, and confidence were a constant inspiration to the greatest of his compatriots, among whom were Garibaldi and Mazzini; in prison cells, his words were remembered and men took fresh heart.

Few men have done a mightier work or wielded a greater influence than d'Azeleggio, writer, artist, statesman, before the organizing genius of Cavour gathered together in that one little freehold of constitutional Piedmont, the men and material which were to win, for the Risorgimento, European acknowledgment and final military success.

Recognizing, in the words of Pallavicino, that the way lay in "unity through the House of Savoy," d'Azeleggio, the first democratic minister in Italy, to a King no less loyal to the Constitution than he, was Victor Emmanuel's right hand until Cavour was ready to take his place.

In 1861, Mr. Gladstone aroused public feeling throughout England by his glowing denunciations of the treatment which he himself had witnessed being meted out to political prisoners by the Bourbons, in Naples. The case of Poerio, which Mr. Gladstone described, thrown into prison, loaded with chains, condemned without trial and without evidence to 24 years of iron, was but one of many thousands throughout Italy during these years. There was Settembrini, whose prison memoirs are given here; there was Castromediano, Pironti and numberless others of whose martyrdom there remains no record. One of the greatest among them was Pallavicino, imprisoned under the most inhuman conditions for 10 years in the convict prison of Spielberg, and finally finding his way to Paris, free but an exile. Writing for every page in Italy that would grant hospitality to his views, flooding Europe and America with propagandist literature, everywhere encouraging the despondent, spurring on the weary, Pallavicino labored incessantly for the cause of Italian unity. Finding Manin, the heroic defender of Venice, in Paris, he converted him from republicanism to the tricolor standard of Victor Emmanuel; he achieved the same result with La Farina, author of the creed of the National Italian Party; Mazzini alone stood aside, unable to comprehend the wisdom of Pallavicino's words, "It is Italy we have to reconstruct, not a republic."

No finer tribute could be paid to these great leaders of the Risorgimento than in the words of Lord Bryce, when he declares of them that they were "idealist in the best sense of the word." They were seeking, not "territorial extensions or the development of commerce or other forms of prosperity," but "a world set free for peace in which nationalism was subordinated to the common welfare of humanity."

MR. CLEMENCEAU'S POLITICAL GENIUS

"Clemenceau." By Raoul Ducray. Paris: Payot. 2 francs 50.

It has been truly said that, to present to the world a complete biography of Georges Clemenceau, it would be necessary to write most of the history of the third republic. Mr. Ducray has attempted nothing on this scale, but his 120 pages manage to give a remarkably comprehensive and spirited account of the statesman who, to so great an extent, has influenced the political thought of his country since the Franco-Prussian War, and whose honesty, devotion, and courage have earned and won for him a unique place in the affections of his own people.

Mr. Ducray has wisely emphasized the fact which must strike the student of Clemenceau's career repeatedly as he follows it from the earliest student days, through minor revolutions, through his sojourn in America, through his energetic mayoralty of Montmartre, through his activities as deputy, senator, and publicist, and that is the essentially political nature of his genius. He has done many things; his literary gifts are as powerful as they have shown themselves gregarious; it is believed that, had he chosen, he might have been a great dramatist; but always his immense energies, directly in the Chamber or indirectly through his newspapers, have been primarily concerned with government. The reason for this is in no mere personal predilection, prompted by the love of fame or power; it is due, or so it would seem, to a resolve which has been the preponderating influence in his life, to see established in France a sound Constitution, and the enthusiasm to carry this out has been inspired by his unbounded, irresistible patriotism.

He has been, perhaps, the fiercest, most relentless, wrecker of successive governments that history has ever witnessed; of the nineteen ministries that fell between 1879 and 1893, few were not expedited by him; he was, in fact, in Mr. Ducray's words, "l'artisan de leur chute." On being asked how many of these ministerial destructions he had on his conscience, he answered: "I have only overthrown one ministry, for it is always the same." There was never any doubting what Clemenceau wanted for the government of France; never any hesitation in his repudiation of whatever failed to satisfy the ideals of safety, of liberty, and of justice which he demanded in her Constitution.

The man who had voted against the terms of peace with Germany in 1871, utterly unable to reconcile himself to the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, has never ceased to recognize the menace of an aggressive enemy; has sought continuously to prepare against the horrors and humiliations which he believed, sooner or later, she would attempt to reimpose upon his country. Ready, almost recklessly ready, as Clemenceau has constantly been to administer, through his mordant eloquence, or in the brilliant columns of his newspapers, the blow which should bring about the wreckage of governments, there has never been anything anarchic in his policy or in his influence upon the people. Even as a very young man, he was always on the side of law and order; he has never, in his own words, admitted any compromise between right and crime; he has always avoided the excesses of revolutionary Socialism.

A Republican and a Democrat, greatly influenced, undoubtedly, by what he has seen in England—a country which has seen throughout his career he has sought consistently to establish and maintain friendly relations—and in America, where as a young man he lived for some time, Mr. Clemenceau is too individualistic a patriot, too keen a lover of authority and order, to have been converted to Socialism. The man who had always been alert to the danger which threatened France, and yet was chiefly conspicuous for his fearlessness and confidence, was the man to lead his country in the crisis of the great war.

During the French knew that her veteran statesman had absolute confidence in the final result; there was nothing, either within or without, capable of dismay or thwarting him. "We shall not yield, I repeat it, we shall not yield; at no moment shall we yield." France knew her Clemenceau; the confidence which he had in her she repaid in full measure. In the Senate and in the Chamber, after the signing of the armistice, a law was passed that the names of Clemenceau and of Poch should be permanently engraved upon the walls of the public schools and municipalities of the Republic, for they had "deserved well of their country."

The utterances of Clemenceau, both before and after that time, have shown that in France there was one man, at least, who recognized the events which culminated in November, 1918, as something more than a country's triumph, as something more, rather, must prove itself to be, in the history of the world, "a triumph of humanity."

Mr. Archibald Thorburn has in press a new volume, entitled "A Naturalist's Sketch Book," which is a companion to his work, "British Birds," of which a new edition is being issued. Messrs. Longmans of London are the publishers.

SOCIETY AND THE INDIVIDUAL

"People and Things." By H. J. Massingham. London: Headley Brothers. 6s. net.

Mr. Massingham is sometimes refreshingly amusing, mostly very serious, always trenchant in his criticisms of the more glaring failings of modern society, which seems to be the "embodiment rather of our worst than of our best selves." He meets out unmeasured condemnation to "the mob-ridden press taken in by a press-ridden mob," whom a section of the press exploits for its own ends, for has not the modern proprietor discovered how sweet are "the uses of advertisement" and what a valuable asset it is to him? Mr. Massingham cannot suffer gladly a commercial system in which there is a close alliance "between the business instinct and what is worst in life and thought," or the factors which tend to turn the people into "a machine for registering the interested promptings and impressions thrust upon it." The foundation for his criticisms is only too obvious to those with eyes to see; but Mr. Massingham is conscious that extravagance may be imputed to him in the statement of his case, for he feels it to be necessary to say that his remarks apply to certain attitudes and states of mind and that they do not condemn out of hand. Although he is impersonal in his criticisms, which are by no means wholly destructive, it is impossible not to feel that he might have been more convincing had he been more measured in some of his strictures.

Yet, even to those who may find themselves unable to see eye to eye with him, his volume cannot fail to be stimulating. Mr. Massingham deals in an attractive and highly interesting manner with ideas, with the relation of society and the individual to each other and of government to human beings. A man of his temperament naturally and inevitably rises in rebellion against the modern idolatries which overshadow men's higher perception, against the deification of materiality which is content to leave truth at the bottom of the well, and against the thrall of machinery and the tendencies toward the creation of the "mob-mind." It is well that such doughty champions as he exist to combat the exaltation of the state and the growth of authority, which is "externalized in a mechanism remote from the people's needs."

In the best sense of the word, Mr. Massingham is a humanist. The mantle of William Morris has fallen upon him; and like Morris he strives to show the possibility of making life a work of art, where good taste reigns unchallenged, and not a parody in which, to paraphrase Francis Thompson, man serves for praise and is sold for gold. He questions whether there is any natural bad taste—"Nature herself never—if we except the mandrill—shows bad taste." For him taste is the way of truth, the road to social harmony, because it has "the good on the one side and the beautiful on the other."

The elaboration of his views upon life and art, in the last three chapters, forms the most attractive portion of an attractive book. As a follower of Morris in his views upon the relation of art to men, Mr. Massingham looks forward, with some doubts as to the fulfillment of his hope, it must be admitted, to the time when the artist will find his full development and will be in a position to reject "not only the systematic coercion and deceit of plutocracy, but of public opinion"—a manufactured and not spontaneous and reasoned opinion—when people and things will be in their true relation to each other, when pleasure and intelligence will be restored to the common round and the human being, no longer a machine, will express his life through the medium of his normal work. Like Morris, he believes and still dares to hope that art, which is the expression of truth, will redeem men from savagery and materialism, giving them, to quote Morris' words, "employment which would foster their self-respect and win the praise and sympathy of their fellows, and dwellings which they could come to with pleasure, surroundings which would soothe and elevate them; reasonable labor, reasonable rest." We, too, can share this hope more certainly today, and look forward to the enthroning of that art which ennobles the good and the beautiful, hastening the day of achievement by rejecting the note of doubt. It rests with humanity to choose whether it will continue to bow the knee to its idols or whether it will trust and follow its higher self.

Ye that have built cities, Ponderous, grey cities, Opulent, firm cities, What shall be your praise? It transpires that at Bryn Mawr College there have been those cherishing a futurist hope that some day persons at breakfast parties should suddenly, quite as a matter of course, drop muffins and marmalades for pen and pencil, and nobody should laugh, while they proceeded to indite a poem. And, by way of ushering in that day, The Reeling and Writhing Club of the College sends out in a slightly bibelot a collection of poems called "Humble Voyagers," being indebted for the name to Barry Cornwall's lyric, "Humble Voyagers Are We." Echoes mostly, whimsical, pathetic, ironical, with here and there a strain of originality; as, for instance, in "Roads":

Ye that have built cities, Ponderous, grey cities, Opulent, firm cities, What shall be your praise?

STUDIES IN NATURAL HISTORY

"Secrets of Animal Life." By J. Arthur Thomson. M.A., LL.D. London: Melrose. 7s. 6d.

In spite of certain obvious defects in presentation, Mr. J. Arthur Thomson's latest book, "The Secrets of Animal Life," is not without considerable interest to the student of natural history. Too brief, perhaps, to be technical and hardly elementary enough to be popular, the book has just missed that rare and happy medium which meets the general reader's requirements. At the same time, it cannot be denied that biological studies from Mr. Thomson's learned pen are always worth reading.

In the short space of 300 pages, no fewer than 40 separate topics are dealt with. These vary in complexity from relatively simple phenomena, such as the cawing of rooks and the social life of wasps, to abstruse and debatable problems, like the microcosm of the egg, convergence in evolution and the arboreal apprenticeship of man.

Some of the simpler essays make good reading, but it is disappointing to find that one's curiosity is less often satisfied than aroused. The author, however, admits in his preface that

the light thrown on the problems involved tends rather to their appreciation than to their solution, because, as he points out, "nature so often tells us one secret in terms of another."

Perhaps it is Mr. Thomson's rare sympathy for the subjects of his disquisitions that gives an attractive quality to his pages. No living thing is too lowly or too repulsive to evoke words of praise and admiration from the author's pen. If he cannot with justice describe a creature as beautiful, he will invariably insist that, at any rate, it is biologically "fit."

A remarkably wide field of natural history is covered in the studies, and the author's versatility is displayed by references to almost every type of organic life, on the earth, in the air, and in the sea. Birds, mammals, reptiles, mollusks, crustaceans, and insects, are all included in this comprehensive work.

It must, however, be admitted that the book bears only too clearly the stamp of its origin. It comprises, in point of fact, a series of essays all of which have previously appeared before the public in the shape of articles in the New Statesman. This practice of reproducing their journalistic contributions in book form is becoming unfortunately prevalent among authors, and is an ever increasing source of irritation to those who study contemporary literature. Nothing is more disappointing than to open a new book to find that one has read the greater part of it before. A book should be a book and not a mere binding, and it is to be regretted that an author of Mr. Thomson's experience and ability should have ignored this important axiom.

LITERARY NOTES

The constantly increasing bibliography upon boy labor, and the causes which have been at work for so many years to produce industrial inefficiency, testifies both to the existence of a grave menace to the welfare of the state and to the widespread interest in the subject. Conspicuous among the works bearing upon the subject is Mr. Arnold Freeman's volume, "Boy Life and Labour in Birmingham," published by P. S. King & Son of London. In general outline, the result of his investigations will be found similar to that of other inquirers in large towns. Amongst the many interesting points which he brings into prominence are the intimate relationship to be found between the conditions in the home and the record in the school, and the dependency of the school training upon the home influence or lack of it. Obviously, any classification made in such a work must be more or less arbitrary. For the sake of investigation, Mr. Freeman divided the typical cases into which he inquired into three categories—boys destined for skilled work, those apparently destined for unskilled work, and those apparently destined to be "employable." He shows only too clearly, by the facts he produces, some of the fatal results under the old Elementary Education Acts. But, in doing so, he makes it evident that these results are not due to deficiencies in the school. He traces the causes of failure in after life to the fact that, hitherto, children who have, in so many cases, come from homes so-called where there have been no guiding influences to support the teachers' efforts, have had to face at the most critical period of their existence a completely new world where influences are brought to bear which, under sympathetic guidance, might awaken in them a desire for a higher life, but which only too often, in the absence of any such guidance, stifle it. Fortunately, under the new Education Act, such guidance as the schoolmaster has been able to give will no longer cease at the age of 14; and, with an improvement of home conditions, the future is bright with promise.

It transpires that at Bryn Mawr College there have been those cherishing a futurist hope that some day persons at breakfast parties should suddenly, quite as a matter of course, drop muffins and marmalades for pen and pencil, and nobody should laugh, while they proceeded to indite a poem. And, by way of ushering in that day, The Reeling and Writhing Club of the College sends out in a slightly bibelot a collection of poems called "Humble Voyagers," being indebted for the name to Barry Cornwall's lyric, "Humble Voyagers Are We." Echoes mostly, whimsical, pathetic, ironical, with here and there a strain of originality; as, for instance, in "Roads":

Ye that have built cities, Ponderous, grey cities, Opulent, firm cities, What shall be your praise?

STUDIES IN NATURAL HISTORY

"Secrets of Animal Life." By J. Arthur Thomson. M.A., LL.D. London: Melrose. 7s. 6d.

In spite of certain obvious defects in presentation, Mr. J. Arthur Thomson's latest book, "The Secrets of Animal Life," is not without considerable interest to the student of natural history. Too brief, perhaps, to be technical and hardly elementary enough to be popular, the book has just missed that rare and happy medium which meets the general reader's requirements. At the same time, it cannot be denied that biological studies from Mr. Thomson's learned pen are always worth reading.

In the short space of 300 pages, no fewer than 40 separate topics are dealt with. These vary in complexity from relatively simple phenomena, such as the cawing of rooks and the social life of wasps, to abstruse and debatable problems, like the microcosm of the egg, convergence in evolution and the arboreal apprenticeship of man.

Some of the simpler essays make good reading, but it is disappointing to find that one's curiosity is less often satisfied than aroused. The author, however, admits in his preface that

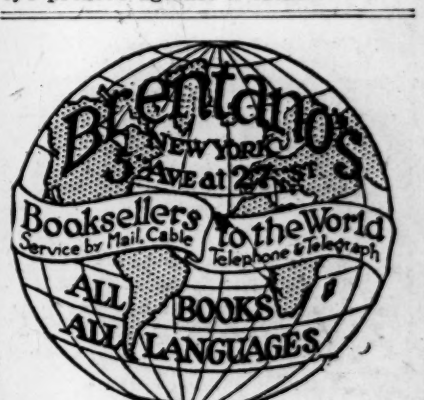
A PUBLISHER'S RECOLLECTIONS

"A Golden Age of Authors: A Publisher's Recollections." By William Webster Ellsworth. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2.75.

Here is the very book for an autumn fireside, the casual reader would say, upon first picking up Mr. Ellsworth's recollections of authors. The next best thing to having a group of friends about one's hearth, is to read of another man's friends. Surely, you continue to yourself, no one has met more and pleasanter friends than a member for many years of the great publishing house of the Century Company. And as you turn to the table of contents, your confidence grows. Here are Mrs. Sigourney, R. L. Stevenson, Frank Stockton, Cable, Howells, Walt Whitman, and a host of others. Matter enough for much delightful gossip and anecdote, you reflect, as you begin to cut the pages. But you do not cut very far before a certain measure of disappointment sets in. Mr. Ellsworth has a wealth of material, yet he lacks somewhat in the power fully to reveal his treasures to others. In style he is more rambling and discursive than even informal recollections may justify, for he fails to do more, with all his digressions and well-meant gossip, than give you pale pictures of his subjects. The great figures of whom he chats just elude you on page after page, for no sooner do you say, "Now it is coming," than a digression begins and the portrait is left thin and under-exposed.

The complaint is not with the length of the book, but that Mr. Ellsworth has not told you more. You are given many interesting details, but seldom the salient ones, which make the characters spring to life on a printed page. There is New York in the brown stone age, for instance, when Manhattan was an American city with a flavor all its own. Then all friendly New Yorkers put on long coats and high hats and made New Year's calls, for you did not dwell, in those days, in a towering cliff among layers of total strangers. There must have been leisure to strike up acquaintanceship with your neighbors. Of this genial New York, however, Mr. Ellsworth gives but tantalizing little glimpses: a reception or two, literary callers at the office, an occasional letter—and, of course, something of the beginnings of the Century and St. Nicholas. Too often, however, his figures pass across the pages as names and little more.

On the other hand, much enjoyment and pleasure are to be obtained from Mr. Ellsworth's book. It is, perhaps, invidious to demand more when so much is given. Nevertheless, it is in vividness, in establishing intimate contact between reader and persons described, that Mr. Ellsworth fails. As you lay the book down, you sigh because you have not really been taken across the threshold of what is obviously a most delightful doorway. Instead you have been kept with your eye pressed against a chink.



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THE HOME FORUM

On the Edge of the Gobi

With the passage of the Tannu-ola we started a new stage in our journey. We here left behind us the varied scenery and wealth of life which belongs to Siberia, and entered upon the cold bleak monotony of the heart of the continent. This change brought us to the vast expanses and untrammeled distances of a land where nature has built her works on unusually extravagant lines; it brought us to wider wanderings, to a freer life, and to a journey unimpeded by those obstacles we had experienced up to date. Instead of tangled undergrowth, hidden views and narrow valleys, we were faced by far-flung wastes of the Gobi, and were able to indulge in a lengthened "Wanderlust," the natural result of close contact with its restless inhabitants. We experienced, too, the sense of movement brought about by these vast and barren plains, where the nomads shifted camp far more often than did the tribes of the forest, who have ample grazing, and we found real fascination in watching the lumbering movement of the camels, suggestive as it was of long marches over endless steppes and across arid deserts.

Day after day we traveled across the boundless wastes of Inner Asia, we were surrounded by views possessing the magic which inspires a man with great thoughts and "makes him long great longings." The stagnant atmosphere of the swampy taiga was replaced by air as exhilarating and glorious as ether. The dark, somber coloring of the Siberian forests changed to the most vivid contrasts of light and shade, to the varied tones of the pale steppe and of the flower-strewn plateau. Contrasts, in short, such as nature revels in placing in close proximity, and contrasts which are especially noticeable in the heart of this great Asiatic continent. It was with both expectation and enthusiasm that we climbed to the top of the Tannu-ola and looked down into Mongolia. This was the psychological moment during the course of our journey. A feeling of awe was ours, such as the least enthusiastic man would experience, upon finally reaching the summit of that "Great Divide." At this point the waters parted, the rain which fell on the slopes where we stood, found its way by streamlet, torrent, and gigantic river to the far off Arctic Ocean; the rain which fell on the other side of the range was destined to go through a process of slow evaporation in the self-contained saline basins of Mongolia itself.

We stood on the crest of the southern wall of the Upper Yenisei basin and bade farewell to that little known and secluded region, the investigation of which had been the initial object of our journey. Behind us lay the

Yenisei basin, with its forests, meadows, racing rivers, cloud capped ranges and lowering storm clouds. All that impenetrable region with its peculiar inhabitants lay behind us to the north. Before and below us stretched the limitless expanse of Mongolia, a world of plain and plateau open to view, easy of access, free to all comers, and brilliantly lit up under cloudless skies. Could there be in the world two such contrasts as these, divided by the single breadth of one mountain range?

The magnitude of the landscape was beyond possible description; an impression can only suggest it. The region ahead of us appeared one of unbroken horizons, vast as the sea, and almost as boundless. The eyes roamed over a space equal to several weeks' journey, and at a glance covered several mountain ranges. Plains as large as an English county divided mountain groups as high as the Alps. Cloud-like, baseless ranges seemed to hang in the air, their snow fields visible, but their foothills invisible, so far away were they below the natural curve of the earth's surface. . . . Once on the south side of the Tannu-ola we had reached the true Mongolian plateau. Our route lay along the southern foothills at an altitude of four thousand five hundred feet above sea level. To the south, the land stretched out a long, smooth sweep as far as the depression which contains Lake Ubsa—just distinguishable as a blue streak across the yellow steppe. . . . Large masses of cumulus clouds stood over the ranges surrounding the Ubsa basin, showing that even in the month of August this part of Mongolia is anything but dry.—From "Unknown Mongolia," by Douglas Carruthers.

A Company at a Castle in Spain

If we should make up that little family party to go to Spain, I have considered already what society I should ask. . . . Jephthah's daughter and the Chevalier Bayard, I should say—and fair Rosamond with Dean Swift—King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba would come over, I think, from his famous castle—Shakespeare and his friend the Marquis of Southampton might come in a galley with Cleopatra; and, if any guest were offended by her presence, he should devote himself to the Fair One with Golden Locks. Mephistopheles is not personally disagreeable, and is exceedingly well bred in society, I am told; and he should come tête-à-tête with Mrs. Rawdon Crawley. Spenser should escort the Faerie Queene. . . .

Mr. Samuel Weller I should ask as the Lord of Misrule, and Dr. Johnson as the Abbot of Unreason. I would suggest to Major Dobbin to accompany Mrs. Prynne; Alcibiades would bring Homer and Plato in his purple-sailed galley; and I would have Aspasia, Ninon de l'Ecluse, and Mrs. Battle, to make up a table of wits, with Queen Elizabeth. I shall order a seat placed in the oratory for Lady Jane Grey and Joan of Arc. I shall invite General Washington. . . . Sir Walter Raleigh; and Chaucer, Browning, and Walter Savage Landor should talk with Goethe, who will bring Tasso on one arm and Iphigenia on the other.

Dante and Mr. Carlyle would prefer, I suppose, to go down into the dark vaults under the castle. The Man in the Moon, the Old Harry, and William of the Wisp would be valuable additions. Of course there are many other guests whose names I do not at the moment recall. But I should invite Miles Coverdale, who knows every thing about these places and this society, for he was at Blithedale, and he has described "a select party" which he attended at a castle in the air.

Prue has not yet looked over the list. In fact I am not quite sure that she knows of my intention. For I wish to surprise her. . . . But I have not prepared the half of my invitations. Do you not guess it, seeing that I did not name, first of all, Ella, who assisted at the "Rejoicings upon the new year's coming of age?"

And yet. . . . If we could not get to Spain?—or if the company would not come? What then? Shall I betray a secret? I have already entertained this party in my humble little parlor at home; and Prue presided as serenely as Semiramis over her court. Have I not said that I defy time, and shall space hope to daunt me? I keep books by day, but by night books keep me. They leave me to dreams and reveries. Shall I confess, that sometimes when I have been sitting reading to my Prue, Cymbeline, perhaps, or Canterbury tale, I have seemed to see clearly before me the broad highway to my castles in Spain; and as she looked up from her work and smiled in sympathy, I have even fancied that I was already there.—Curtis, in "Prue and I."

John Hus, a Bohemian Patriot

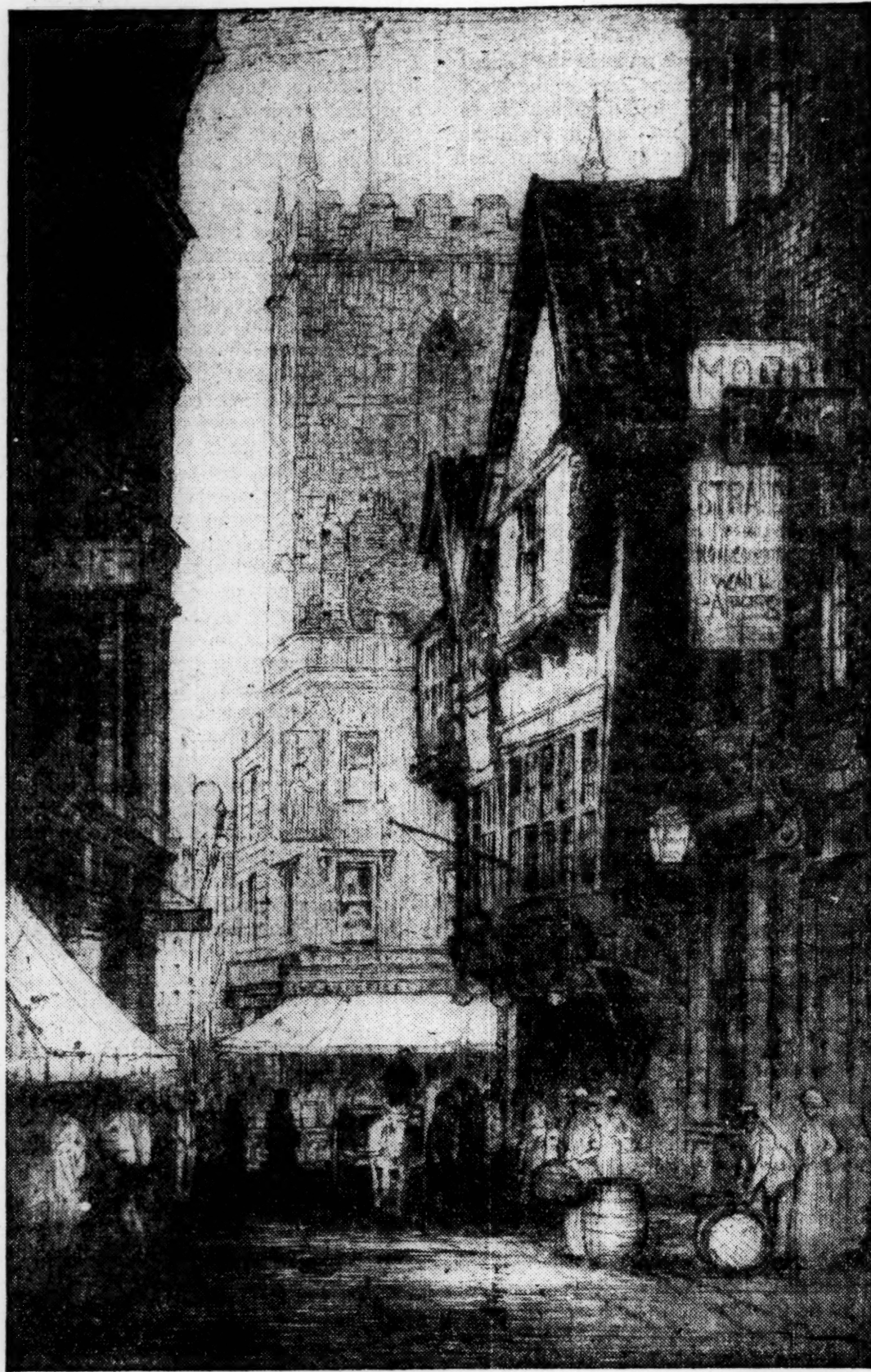
"While the great part that Hus played as a church-reformer is widely known, his great importance as a Bohemian patriot is almost unknown beyond the borders of his native land," Count Lützow writes in "The Life and Times of Master John Hus." "Like the Bohemian patriots of all periods—for they have retained this characteristic up to the present day—Hus was devotedly attached to the national language."

"Hus's endeavors to strengthen and develop his native language were, however, by no means limited to the purely negative task of opposing the encroachments of the German tongue. He well knew that his own language, to become exclusively the language of the State and of the scholars of Bohemia, required development and improvement in many respects; even as regards such elementary matters as

orthography great disorder prevailed; no generally accepted rules existed. In the scanty written documents and in the language of the people there still remained many traces of the different dialects from which the Bohemian language originally sprang. Hus first attempted to establish a universally recognized written language for the whole extensive district—including Moravia and Silesia as well as Bohemia proper—in which the Bohemian language is spoken. He first attempted a task in which the revivers of the Bohemian tongue in the nineteenth century were finally and definitely successful. These men were indeed greatly indebted to Hus, as well as later to the writers of the Bohemian brotherhood. While residing at Prague Hus had already directed his attention to the improvement of his native language. The result of these studies was his "Orthographia Bohemica," which probably dates from the year 1411. The Bohemians had, in distinction from many other Slavic races, adopted the Latin characters, which are inadequate to render many sounds peculiar to Slavic speech. Many different attempts had been made to obviate this "anarchy of spelling"—as Dr. Flajshans calls it—which resulted from this inability. Hus, however, was the first who, in his work that has just been mentioned, introduced the diacritical signs which in a modified form are still used in the Bohemian language.

"During the period in which he studied and afterward lectured at the university Hus had generally spoken and written in Latin. When he was an exile, no longer in close contact with his university, but had, on the other hand, many opportunities of hearing the common talk of the country people to whom he preached, he devoted yet more attention to his native language. The earlier Bohemian writers, even Stitny, had written in a somewhat pedantic fashion similar to that of the ponderous writers of medieval Latin. Hus, as he himself tells us, formed his style on the common speech of the people, which he ennobled and raised to the rank of a language adapted to the expression of theological and philosophical thought, though the earlier merits of Stitny in this respect must not be overlooked."

"That Hus, who shared the great devotion to the Holy Gospel which is a characteristic of all Bohemian church-reformers, should have given more time and study to the Scriptures is but natural. . . . It appears, though the matter is somewhat obscure, that as early as the second half of the fourteenth century, parts of the Bible had been translated into Bohemian by various writers, and that these parts had been collected and joined together about the year 1410. . . . Hus undertook the difficult task of revising and correcting the already existing translations of the Bible, and it may be said that it was mainly through him that the Scriptures became more accessible to the Bohemian people."



Courtesy of W. J. Gardner Company, Boston, Massachusetts

"Maryleport Street, Bristol, England," from the etching by E. Sharland

Bristol

How proud, Opposed to Walton's silent towers, how proud, With all her spires and fanes and volumed smoke, Trailing in columns to the midday sun, Black, or pale blue, above the cloudy haze, And the great stir of commerce, and the noise Of passing and repassing wains, and cars, And sledges grating in their under-path, And trade's deep murmur, and a street of masts And pennants from all the nations of the earth, Streaming below the houses, piled aloft, Hill above hill; and every road below Gloomy with troops of coal-nymphs, seated high On their rough pads, in dingy dust, serene;— How proudly amid sights and sounds like these, Bristol, through all whose smoke, dark and aloof, Stands Redcliff's solemn fane,—how proudly girl With villages, and Clifton's airy rocks, Bristol, the mistress of the Severn sea,— Bristol, amid her merchant palaces, That ancient city, sits!

—William Lisle Bowles.

Making the Cowslip Ball

I will go to the meadows, the beautiful meadows! and I will have my materials of happiness, Lizzy and May, and a basket for flowers, and we will make a cowslip-ball. "Did you ever see a cowslip-ball, my Lizzy?"—"No." "Come away then; make haste! run, Lizzy!"

And on we go, fast, fast! down the road, across the lea, past the workhouse, along by the great pond, till we slide into the deep narrow lane, whose hedges seem to meet over the water, and win our way to the little farmhouse at the end. "Through the farmyard, Lizzy; over the gate; never mind the cows; they are quiet enough."—"I don't mind 'em," said Miss Lizzy, boldly and truly. . . . "I don't mind 'em." "I know you don't, Lizzy; but let them alone, and don't chase the turkey-cock. Come to me, my dear! for a wonder, Lizzy came. . . .

These meadows consist of a double row of small inclosures of rich grass-land, a mile or two in length, sloping down from high arable grounds on either side, to a little nameless brook that winds between with a course which, in its infinite variety, clearness, and rapidity, seems to emulate the bold rivers of the north, of whom, far

more than of our lazy southern streams, our rivulet presents a miniature likeness. . . .

At last the baskets were filled, and Lizzy declared victor; and down we sat, on the brink of the stream, under a spreading hawthorn just disclosing its own pearly buds, and surrounded with the rich and enameled flowers of the wild hyacinth, blue and white, to make our cowslip-ball. Every one knows the process: to nip off the tuft of flowerets just below the top of the stalk, and hang each cluster nicely balanced across a riband, till you have a long string like a garland; then to press them closely together, and tie them tightly up. We went on very prosperously, considering, as people say. . . .

First, Lizzy spoiled nearly all her cowslips by snapping them off too short; so there was a fresh gathering; in the next place May overset my full basket, and sent the blossoms floating like so many fairy favors, down the brook; then, when we were going on pretty steadily, just as we had made a superb wreath, and were thinking of tying it together, Lizzy, who held the riband, caught a glimpse of a gorgeous butterfly, all brown and red and purple, and, skipping off to pursue the new object, let go her hold; so all our treasures were abroad again. At last, however, by dint of taking a branch of alder as a substitute for Lizzy, and hanging the basket in a pollard-ash, out of sight of May, the cowslip-ball was finished. What a concentration of fragrance and beauty it was! Golden and sweet to satisfy! Rich to sight and touch, and smell! Lizzy was enchanted, and ran off with her prize, hiding among the trees in the very coyness of ecstasy, as if any human eye, even mine, would be a restraint on her innocent raptures.—Miss Mitford in "Our Village."

November

Than these November skies Is no sky lovelier. The clouds are deep; Into their grey the subtle spies of color creep, Changing that high austerity to delight, Till even the leaden interludes are bright. . . . The huge great clouds move slowly, gently, as Reluctant the quick sun should shine in vain, Holding in bright caprice their rain. And when of colors none, Not rose, nor amber, nor the scarce late green, Is truly seen, In all the myriad grey, In silver height and dusky deep, remain The loveliest, Faint purple flushes of the unvanquished sun. —John Freeman ("Georgian Poetry, 1916-1917").

The Will of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE human will is regarded as that faculty whereby men freely choose or reject a thing. It apparently enables a man to choose the good or the evil course, as he may elect, and many believe that almost anything toward which a man directs his ambition can be accomplished through the exercise of the human will. When, however, events, disasters, and desolations appear, which the mortal will has been powerless to avert, the human mind looks about for a cause or will outside of its own, and, with sublime inconsistency, attributes the inexplicable evils, which are its own subjective state, to the workings of the will of God.

There are few persons who would not immediately concede that God is good. They are not so ready to assert that God's will is seen only in the operation of good, for, although men have been taught that they must submit to the inscrutable wisdom of God, when they consider the reversals, the sicknesses, and sorrows, through which they have been bereaved, it seems to them very much as if an evil is wrought in their lives, even if it is, as they suppose, wrought by the will of God. This human confusion, this false supposition that, in some mysterious way, the will of God works through evil that good may come, is due to the corporeal conception of God and man. The human will is capable of evil as well as of a human sense of good, for it is the motive-power of that mind which is supposed to exist in matter apart from God. The divine will is capable only of good, because it is the power and wisdom of unchanging Principle which includes no element of evil. Human will-power constantly runs into error because it opposes the will of God, because it is a phase of the belief of material existence which wholly counterfeits the spiritual man in the likeness of God. On page 597 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy clearly discriminates between the so-called human will-power and the will of God as understood in Christian Science. She writes: "WILL. The motive-power of error; mortal belief; animal power. The might and wisdom of God." And a little lower in the same passage she further explains, "Will, as a quality of so-called mortal mind, is a wrong-doer; hence it should not be confounded with the term as applied to Mind or to one of God's qualities."

Jesus the Christ declared his mission to be that of revealing and demonstrating the will of God, and he explained what the effect of accepting his teachings would be for those who understood. "I came down from heaven," he said, "not to do mine own will, but the will of him that sent me." "And this is the will of him that sent me, that every one which seeth the Son, and believeth on him, may have everlasting life." It is the nature of will to act freely, for, obviously, the will cannot be compelled. The spontaneous volition of good, which Jesus the Christ revealed and demonstrated, can therefore be understood and realized only as the spurious human will gives place to the divine, for the human will has not the power to become like God. To will a thing in the merely human way is simply to manifest a carnal or animal propensity; but to will only as God wills is to have the false sense of will healed through the Mind of the Christ and to gain the power of the Christ over sin, disease, and death, and to be governed by the law of infinite harmony. It is, in short, as Paul wrote to the Romans, to be "transformed by the renewing of your mind" in order to "prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God."

The effect upon mankind of a mistaken endeavor to submit to the will of God, when that will is believed to be manifested in sickness and death, is mainly to increase the fear of what is only an experience of the human mind, and to create a sense of hopelessness before an adverse omnipotence. When mortals change their belief that sorrows are permitted by the will of God and see instead that they are but manifestations of the human mind, they will begin to lose their fear of evil and seek rather to exchange the motive-power of mortal mind for the might and wisdom of unerring Principle. "Mortals have only to submit to the law of God," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 208 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "come into sympathy with it, and to let His will be done. This unbroken motion of the law of divine Love gives, to the weary and heavy-laden, rest. But who is willing to do His will or to let it be done? Mortals obey their own wills, and so disobey the divine order."

It seems difficult for the mortal to submit to God's will for the simple reason that obedience to divine Principle means the destruction of the carnal mind; yet the carnal mind is the only obstruction to the harmony that men crave. It is necessary constantly to distinguish between God's will and mortal mind because one is real and the other unreal, one is good and the other evil; and, since God's will is good, a man's only hope of harmony is in understanding and obeying the demands of divine Principle. To see that carnal mind and its manifestation, matter, is unreal and that Spirit or divine Mind is the only actuality does not limit a man's ability; it frees and enhances his powers, for he thereby identifies himself with infinite intelligence, and finds himself growing superior to the

pains and pleasures of sense. "The will of God, or power of Spirit," Mrs. Eddy writes, "is made manifest as Truth, and through righteousness,—not as or through matter,—and it strips matter of all claims, abilities or disabilities, pains or pleasures." ("Miscellaneous Writings," p. 155.)

It makes no difference what the human experience is, the will of God remains forever good. If this good seems long delayed, this does not thereby prove that God is withholding His benefits. Spiritual good is ever-present and ever-operative, and it only seems to be delayed by reason of the fact that the human being must develop the capacity to receive spiritual good. God is made manifest in those qualities which reflect divine Mind, and these qualities are realized, from the spiritual standpoint, only through the earnest, persistent endeavor daily to surrender the sensuous human will and to gain more and more of the spiritual consciousness, or Christ, which is in perfect unity with God's will; for, as Jesus the Christ declared, he that realizes harmony, or heaven, is "he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven."

Nor Knew We Well What Pleased Us Most

What slender campanilli grew By bays, the peacock's neck in hue; Where, here and there, on sandy beaches

A milky-bell'd amaryllis blew. . . .

Nor knew we well what pleased us most, Not the clift palm of which they boast;

But distant color, happy hamlet, A moulder'd citadel on the coast.

Or tower, or high hill-convent seen A light amid its olives green; Or olive-hoary cape in ocean; Or rosy blossom in hot ravine.

Where oleanders flush'd the bed Of silent torrents gravel-spread; And, crossing, oft we saw the glisten Of ice, far up on a mountain head. . . .

At Florence too what golden hours, In those long galleries, were ours; What drives about the fresh Cascade, Or walks in Boboli's ducal bowers.

In bright vignettes, and each complete, Of tower or duomo, sunny-sweet,

Or palace, how the city glitter'd, Thro' cypress avenues, at our feet. . . . —From "The Daisy," by Lord Tennyson.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5, 1919

EDITORIALS

Cause and Effect

THE question which is perplexing the world, more than any other, at the present moment, is the question of production. Every man who thinks at all knows that the tremendous wastage of the war can only be replaced by increased productivity. Yet the tendency of Labor, in this crisis, is to reduce the hours of work in a short-sighted attempt to swell the ranks of the employed. So marked, indeed, has this tendency become that Mr. Hoover, and it would be difficult to discover a better authority, has frankly announced, as his primary conviction, in the close study he has made of the economic situation, that Socialism has bankrupted itself by the extraordinary non-productivity of commodities to a point below the necessity for the continued existence of peoples. Mr. Hoover does not deny that the old régime, in Russia for example, to take his own illustration, was tyrannous and brutal in the extreme; but he asks in what degree the new Communism is less tyrannous and brutal; whilst, as a result of the substitution for the autocracy of the Tsar of the autocracy of intellectual dilettantism, the necessities of life have been reduced to a point when life itself is being sacrificed in a holocaust of starvation.

Now it is perfectly true that there is quite another way of stating the whole of the question so stated by Mr. Hoover, just as it is true that his presentment would never be agreed to for a moment by the apologists of Communism. Nevertheless as a general statement Mr. Hoover's contention is an unanswerable one. The tendency of Socialism is to reduce the volume of productivity. In arguing this it is not necessary to define Socialism, supposing this to be possible; it is not even necessary to attempt to draw any line between it and Communism, or between Communism and Anarchism. The fact remains that it has always been a doctrine of what may fairly be termed Labor, as opposed to Capitalism, that unemployment can be met by the reduction of the work of those employed, whilst the standard of remuneration is preserved intact. It is, however, perhaps scarcely fair to cite Russia as an example. The Communist state did come into existence, as Mr. Hoover says, so to speak over night; but it came into existence under conditions which were scarcely fair to a trial of its claims. Nevertheless it did attempt to put into force its new doctrines, which were to produce a new heaven and a new earth, in its own way, and it has produced a heaven of tyranny and an earth of starvation. All of which proves that you cannot possibly change the social system, which has grown up in the evolution of centuries, in the course of hours, no matter how certain any number of theorists may be of their ability to do so.

Thus, as Mr. Hoover quite justly puts it, the sum total of the new millennium in Russia is to be seen in a social condition almost too terrible to contemplate. What would have happened if Lenin had been content with the comparatively moderate changes proposed by Kerensky, it is, of course, quite impossible to say. But it is not impossible to hazard an opinion that the condition of Russia would have been a very different one today, and one which would have been more helpful to the cause of social reformation the world around. As it is, the attempt of Lenin to substitute the scorpions of Communism for the whips of Socialism has involved an at all events temporary condition of anarchy. Lenin himself terms it the Great Experiment, and attempts to smile his way across a desert of disappointment to a Promised Land beyond. But the fact is that it is only the memory of the tyranny of the Tsars, and not the success of his own theories, which is saving him from the fate of the unfortunate Romanoffs. The one fear, in spite of anything anybody may say, which the Russians have today before them is that of any return to the Tzardom. The event lies unmistakably in the hands of the peasants, and come what may, it is the opinion of those who have studied the question most impartially on the spot, the peasant will never consent to any return to the old régime. He would probably rather cast in his lot with a more moderate reformer, on the pattern of a Kerensky, but he will starve with Lenin rather than eat bread with a Protopopoff or receive salt from the hands of a Pobyedonostseff.

It is just here that Koltchak, Denikin, and Judenitch find themselves checked. Koltchak, a man of volcanic passions, Denikin, a soldier without pity or humanity, and Judenitch, a general of real ability, all find themselves suspected of a tenderness for the old régime. If it were not for this Lenin's position would have become impossible long ago. As it is the peasant refuses to take either side, and waits with the almost terrible patience of which the Russian is capable. But let him once decide that the anti-Bolshevist leaders have an intention of restoring the old régime, and the immediate future of Russia will be decided in a day.

Such a settlement, nevertheless, would settle nothing. The great economic riddle would remain unsolved, and the peoples of the world would still be in danger of starving, whilst the evolvers of the Great Experiment tried to extend their theories westward to the Rio Grande and eastward to the Hindu Kush. That, really, is what Mr. Hoover sees, and what Mr. Hoover is endeavoring to impress upon the world; and that is what Mr. Vanderlip has seen, and what Mr. Vanderlip is endeavoring to explain to the bankers of the east and to the farmers of the west. It is no good growing corn in Minnesota, and piling up bullion in New York strong rooms, if there is no market for your corn, and no investment for your bullion. Since the war began the United States has exchanged with the United Kingdom the very doubtful advantage of being the credit nation of the world. As a mere phrase the idea may seem attractive, but the more it is examined, the more apparent the responsibilities and

the dangers become. At the present moment the United States shrinks from becoming a mandatory in the Near East, but the United States will find it impossible to remain the credit nation of the world, and to avoid the responsibilities which are as necessarily a result of that as effect is of cause.

All of which may be the very alphabet of statecraft, yet the curious thing is that the so-called statesmen today never seem to grasp the fact that a tide has been reached in the affairs of nations, which must be taken at the flood, and navigated to the advantage not of a nation but of nations, or else the flood will sweep civilization away as it was swept away before, in the allegory of Noah. What the statesmen of the world have to achieve today is not what their personal predilections may dictate, but what the causes demand as an effect. This is what the true statesman and the clear thinker appreciate in the present crisis, and what is giving them pause is the apparent inability of the politician to realize it, and the unwillingness of the old time economist to accept it. They know that this tide can never be dammed; and they know also that either its flood waters must be harnessed for the good of the world, or that they will flood the world with anarchy.

Australian Trade

THE survey made by Mr. Walter Leitch, formerly one of the directors of munitions in Australia, of the present industrial position of the Commonwealth, in the course of an interview with a representative of this paper, was peculiarly illuminating. Mr. Leitch's work during the war placed him in a position specially favorable for forming a comprehensive estimate, not only of the great industrial changes which were being effected in the country, but of those further changes which were probable in the near future. He has made full use of his opportunities.

Australia, of course, was easily the most remote of those countries directly concerned in the great war, with the single exception of New Zealand, and, as a consequence, was thrown upon her own resources for support to a remarkable extent. As the war continued, moreover, and the difficulties of overseas transport increased, this industrial isolation of the Commonwealth also increased, until, toward the end of the great struggle, Australia was, of necessity, practically a self-contained country. In no industry, as indeed might be expected, has this independence been more completely obtained than in the steel industry. Thus, according to Mr. Leitch, Australia is now practically independent of outside sources for her supply of railway material. Australian works are producing steel equal to that made in any other part of the world. They can manufacture all the rails required for the railway systems of the Commonwealth as well as the locomotives, wagons, tires, and so forth. Then again, works are being established for the rolling of copper and brass sheets and tubes, and boiler and ship plates, all of which used to be imported; whilst several Australian firms are now engaged in building steamers up to 6000 tons. Such developments as these are already accomplished facts, but Mr. Leitch is eager to see a "great number of essential and key industries" established in Australia before long; all aiming, of course, at making Australia, as far as possible, self-contained.

Now such developments are all excellent in their way, but there is always the risk, in carrying out a policy such as that which Mr. Leitch has in view, that a normal industrial development will be sacrificed, in certain instances, to the attainment of an end which, in itself, has nothing to recommend it. No industrial policy can be regarded as sound which is based on war conditions, and, in spite of the war and all it has appeared to enjoin in this respect, the whole tendency of the nations of the world is, and must be, toward a fuller and freer exchange of the products of industry than ever before. In a world of trade, in the broadest sense of that word, the position of a completely self-contained nation would rapidly become impossible; whilst the war has more than one example of the difficulties which beset the path of the "creditor nation."

However, a completely self-contained country is really an impossibility. Unless excluded by some tremendous artificial barrier, goods of all kinds will, ultimately, find out a market from the ends of the earth. The wise statesman, therefore, concerns himself just as much with imports as with exports, for there is no permanent health in the one without the other. Australia has a tremendous opportunity before her. Her energy and resource during the war have resulted in the establishment of her industrial life on a sound basis, and opened the door to unlimited development. She would do well, however, to beware of ill-founded industrial ideals, of which the self-contained nation is one of the most specious.

A Spur to Poll-Tax Gathering

SOMETHING has taken place, at last, which promises to give a decided impetus to the collection of poll taxes in Massachusetts. The realization that this is so comes almost as a relief, for, in certain cities, notoriously in Boston, the collection of the regular poll tax of \$2 a year has, for the most part, long been rather frankly neglected. This lax course has been regarded by many citizens as a kind of melancholy joke and by others as a scandalous political and moral offense. While to the individual the payment of the poll tax is a little thing, so far as the amount of money involved is concerned, the aggregate revenue to Boston, for instance, if all who are assessed should pay, would be nearly half a million dollars. More than this, many, in fact a majority, it is rather astonishing to find, of the individuals directly concerned would then fulfill a legal obligation instead of failing in one, as at the present time.

When the war was still on, the government of Massachusetts provided for the payment, from the state treasury, of a bonus to Massachusetts men serving in the army and navy. The financial requirement was to be met through the collection, by the cities and towns, of an additional poll tax of \$3. The legislators, evidently mindful of the varying degree of efficiency in collecting the ordinary poll tax throughout the State, and in order to leave no un-

certainty as to the funds thus to be provided for the men in the service, included in the so-called soldiers' bonus law a provision requiring all cities and towns to pay into the state treasury the full amount represented by this special poll tax, according to the number legally to be assessed within their borders, whether such taxes were collected from individuals or not. Here is where the special impetus to poll-tax collection comes in. In ordinary circumstances, of course, the shortage of revenue resulting from the failure of any proportion of those legally obligated to pay the regular poll tax places an unjust burden, of a corresponding amount, on those who discharge their obligations, the non-property owner as well as the payer of a tax on property. For, it is commonly agreed, no one who eats, wears clothing, and lives under a roof can, if he pays for his own maintenance, escape the effects of taxation. But, while the public has made little protest, too little, in fact, against the failure in many quarters to collect anything like the full amount due from poll taxes, so long as the matter remained a negative one, it seems probable that the situation will be quite different with this \$3 additional charge for every poll. This assessment, to come out of some fund or another, belonging to the city or town, is such a concrete, arbitrary item that, with the State, as it were, reaching its hand into the local treasury and drawing forth the required sum, without regard to the local collector's success with poll taxes, the citizens will presumably insist upon the proper officials devising means of getting the money from the rightful sources.

Such a tax as this special one for soldiers and sailors certainly ought to be paid gladly by every one against whom it is levied. Men who are, or were, in the military or naval service are exempted, so the situation is, in every instance, that of one who stayed at home doing something directly for the benefit of a fellow resident of the State who went into the service of his country in time of war. There ought to be no need for anyone even to urge the payment of a tax of this sort. As for the regular poll tax, it should be either abolished or collected. A few collectors insist that it cannot be collected, or that the cost of collection is greater than the amount of the tax. But such declarations are unconvincing, especially since there are cities which make as good a showing as 95 per cent of the taxes gathered in.

The Fifth

TO THE end of time probably the English schoolboy will persist in regarding Guy Fawkes as a Spanish conspirator. It is a fault which cannot be charged to the "godfathers and godmothers in his baptism," as the Church catechism puts it, of the terrible incendiary, for he was apparently named Guy and adopted the form Guido, whilst serving with the Spaniards in the Low Countries. The name Fawkes is, as a matter of fact, a variant of Faux or even Vaux, which accounts almost for anything in days when men spelled as they pleased, whilst, if you will cross the Channel, to where the Falkes originally came from, you will find yet another of its many variants in, "declare ye not it in Gath," the sacred name of Foch.

The first of the Fawkes who came into England was, it would seem, Falkes de Bréauté, that famous soldier, of the days of John Lackland, whose manor of Vaux was one day to become the resort of London fashion, and then to degenerate into a ticket station on the South Western Railway. Coming into the great city today, amidst the grimy houses which seem always to conglomerate round every big railway terminal, it is difficult to realize that less than a century ago Vauxhall was a clean little suburban village through which the coaches galloped as they cleared the outskirts of the town; whilst just a century before that Mr. "Spectator" visited the gardens with Sir Roger himself, and heard the good knight compare them to a coppee, by his house in Worcestershire, which was itself "an aviary of nightingales." All of which, though it may have some bearing on the names of Fawkes, has no more to do than Sir Roger's wig with the Gunpowder Plot.

But, indeed, there are more extraneous things than Falkes de Bréauté's manor of Vaux bound up with the great plot. Is there not, for example, Dr. Dee's mirror? Dr. John Dee was a man after King James' own heart, an astrologer possessed of a magic mirror; and in this mirror tradition insists there was one day reflected the cellar under the Parliament House, the barrels of gunpowder, and Guido himself, and so the whole murder came out. Tradition is, on any terms, a most uncomfortable thing, but tradition embalmed in the Book of Common Prayer is well-nigh invulnerable. Now it so happens, that, after the discovery of the plot, a service in commemoration of it was inserted in the Prayer Book; indeed, did not the judges themselves go to church, in state, hereafter on the famous anniversary, and did not good Bishop Sanderson, in one of his sermons before them, express the pious hope that, "God grant that we nor ours ever live to see November the fifth forgotten, or the solemnity of it silenced?"

But to return to Dr. Dee, his mirror, and the Book of Common Prayer. In the year 1737, His Most Religious Majesty George the Second being King in England, one Baskett, his printer, did issue an edition of the Prayer Book, wherein, combined with the Gunpowder Service, was an engraving of the mirror, reflecting the Houses of Parliament by night and a man carrying a dark lantern. Above this, on the right, was the eye of Providence illuminating the mirror with a ray of light; and, below, the legs and hoofs of the devil in flight. There you have the whole wonderful story; but, alack the day! and, despite good Bishop Sanderson, just two and a half centuries after the worthy Guido, was set upon and bound, by Sir Thomas Knevit and his men/coming out of his cellar beneath the House, Convocation removed the Service from the Prayer Book; and this in spite of the fact that generations of small boys, in masks conceived in Tophet, had for centuries of fifths perambulated the streets, inconspicuously imploring all whom they met, to

"Please to remember
The fifth of November,
The gunpowder treason and plot."

The great day of the "Guy" was probably some half

century ago. Then it was that the effigy of the notorious criminal of the hour or that of the unpopular politician, dressed in the most outrageous masquerade, was carted or carried through the streets, until in the evening it was set on top of the local bonfire, and disappeared in smoke and flame. Long after London's thousand guys had disappeared from its streets, the celebration was continued with unabated enthusiasm elsewhere. Its Ultima Thule was the town of Lewes in Sussex. Here, after the rest of England, forgetting Bishop Sanderson, had forgotten also "the fifth," the "Guy" continued to hold high carnival, and the huge bonfire, on the downs, at night, became one of the local sights. One interregnum in all those centuries there appears to have been. It was when James the Second was King, and Mr. Evelyn records solemnly, in his diary, under the date of "5 Nov." that, "It being an extraordinary wet morning, I did not go to church, to my very great sorrow, it being the first Gunpowder Conspiracy anniversary that had been kept now these 80 years under a prince of the Roman religion. Bonfires were forbidden on this day; what does this portend!" What it portended the great diarist was soon to learn. Four years later he records, on the same anniversary, "The Bishop of St. Asaph, Lord Almoner, preach'd before the King and Queen," the occasion, he adds, "being signaliz'd by being also the birth-day of the Pr of Orange, his marriage (which was on the fourth) and his landing at Tor Bay this day." James had slipped away, of a wet night, by the river stairs at Whitehall, and his daughter and son-in-law reigned in his stead.

Notes and Comments

SPEAKING of the reopening, this fall, of an eminent American university, an observer comments that whereas a year ago it was the returned soldier who was most strikingly in evidence among the gathering students, this year it is the "returned business man." Many young men who had gone from college to war, and who, the war being over, decided to go into business, have, it appears, thought better of that decision; and now, after a year in business, they are once more college students. It is not that they have tired of business. In practically all cases the return to college seems to result from exercising their business judgment.

A PRESS dispatch quotes Lord Dunsany as declaring that "Scarcely a single English poet under seventy has ever had recognition in his lifetime." One can scarcely believe the speaker to have been correctly reported, since Chaucer, Shakespeare, Jonson, Milton, Dryden, Byron, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Browning, and Matthew Arnold enjoyed wide fame long before they reached the Psalmist's limit. Thomas Gray and Walt Whitman also were fairly well known. The fact is that nearly every man of genius is recognized by the public in his own day.

AN IMPRESSIVE example of the protection of wild life that has become a characteristic of the twentieth century appears in a current magazine photographic illustration which shows in the background the buildings of an American city on the border of a lake, and in the foreground and middle distance hundreds of wild ducks. The city is Oakland, California, and Lake Merritt, a V-shaped body of salt water which covers about one square mile in the center of Oakland, was made a state game reservation as long ago as 1869. The birds are protected, and grain and water are provided for them in winter by the city. In the fashionable residence quarter near the lake, a visitor may look out of the window in the morning and be surprised as well as delighted to see his host's lawn covered with wild ducks. Such was one of the dreams of the wise pioneers in bird protection, and it is a fine thing to see it become a reality.

"EMMANUEL is the beauty of the family; Luigi is the learned one; and I am the good fellow." The Duke of Aosta, the Duke of the Abruzzi, and the Count of Turin are three brothers, members of the royal house of Italy. Emmanuel, Duke of Aosta, whom his second brother describes as the beauty of the family, is credited with a great deal of savoir-faire. His name is mentioned in connection with Fiume and with that unusual man, d'Annunzio. Perhaps he will succeed in pacifying troubled waters where others have so signally failed.

ONE may fairly wonder, reading of the impressive sums paid by book collectors for the rare illuminated manuscripts of the past, whether the future will ever see such sums paid for anything produced in the present. Until recently it would have been easy to answer the question in the negative; but the art of book illumination is reviving, and, in the opinion of a writer on the subject, the twentieth century has already in its private libraries a few books that may eventually be rare and costly examples of illumination. One reads also of a remarkable woman illuminator whose work is being patronized by a few modern collectors somewhat as the wealthy medieval connoisseurs patronized contemporary illuminators. Historically the European invention of printing and the decline of illumination nearly enough coincided to give color to the belief that printed books ended the demand for illuminated books and manuscripts; but there seems to be no good reason why they should not exist together.

THE polemics that have again been raging over butter, in the London press, remind one that, so long ago as circa 1485, that adjunct to the daily bread was branded as a luxury. For Rouen's famous Tour de Beurre was built out of indulgence money paid for permission to eat butter in Lent. If, then, the ration in force seems scanty, Englishmen may derive some consolation from the foregoing fact. It is sincerely to be hoped, however, that Holland will generously supplement the efforts of the British farmer, who is handicapped in the production of butter by his conversion of pasture into arable land. Meanwhile, choosing a sane middle course between le jour gras and le jour maigre, the average Britisher will doubtless continue stoically to eke out his precious ounce with divers substitutes. After all, with margarine obtainable, butter strictly is a luxury!